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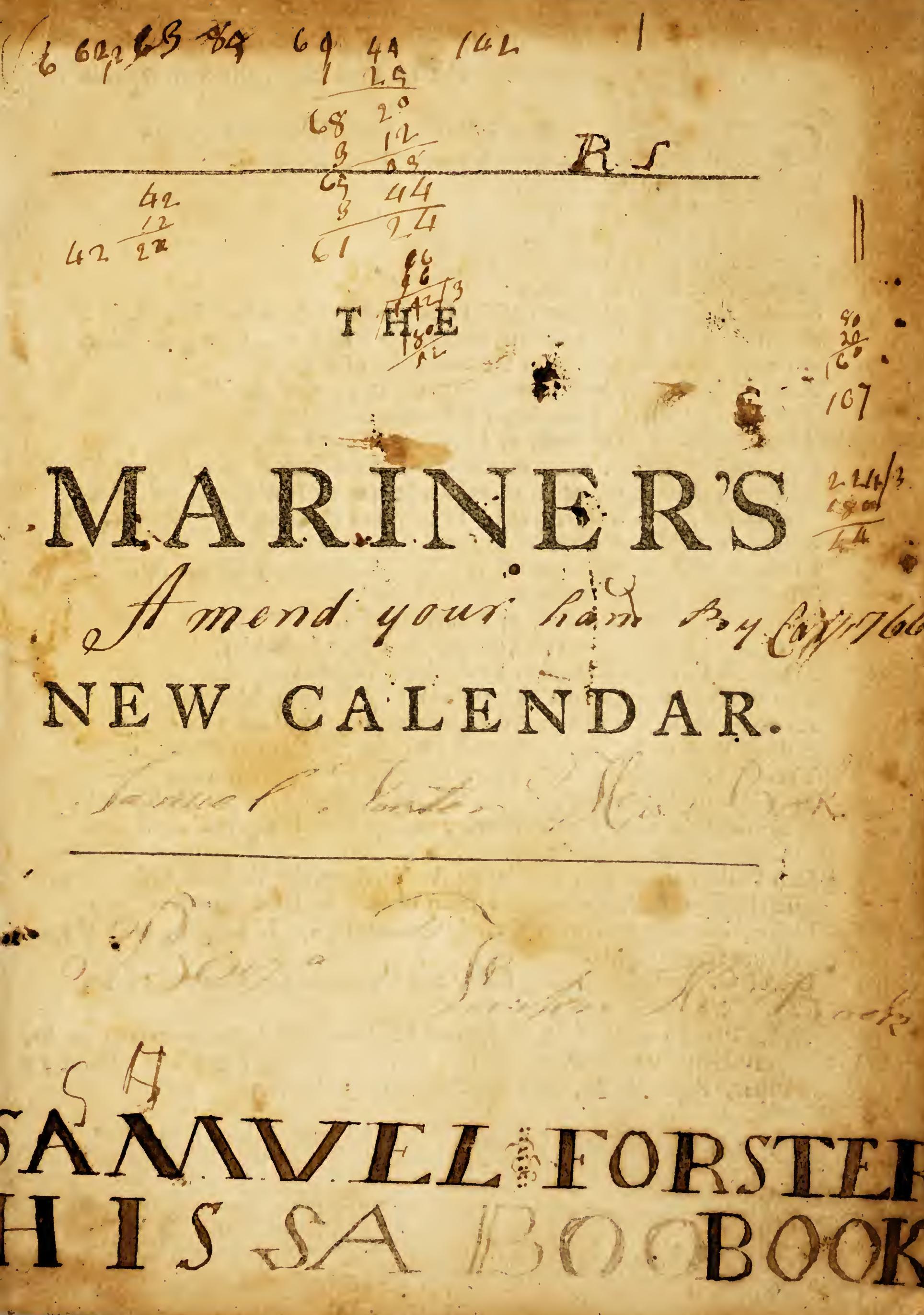
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BY

NATHANIEL COLSON, *Student in the Mathematics.*

The whole revis'd, and adjusted to the NEW STILE,
By WILLIAM MOUNTAINE, F.R.S.

London : Printed for W. and J. MOUNT, T. PAGE & SON,
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To the Ingenious M A R I N E R.

Here present thee with a New Calendar, wherein I have endeavoured, not to puzzle thee with unprofitable Problems, (a Thing too much practised) but to make Things plain and practicable : Here is nothing obscure or difficult to discourage young Beginners (for whom 'tis intended) but all Things treated of with as much Plainness (both as to Matter and Method) as possible; and I assure thee was I present to instruct thee, I could by no means render things more intelligible than I have here done : I have endeavoured to omit nothing that might be materially useful, having respect to the design'd bigness of the Volume. The Contents are as follow:

The Principles of Arithmetic, with which I begin, because I am sensible of the Loss some have been at, that have attempted Navigation before they have understood something of it; the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots; In all which I have endeavoured to apply the Examples to Sea Affairs; Some necessary Geometric Problems, useful in Navigation; Directions for finding the Prime, Epact, Moon's Age, and the Time of Full Sea (both according to the ordinary and a more accurate Way) with Tables for the same.

Tables of the Sun's Place and Declination, with Directions and Examples to every Case, how to use the Declination to find the Latitude: As also the necessary Tables for correcting the Declination, when the Difference of Longitude is considerable from the Meridian of London, for which the said Tables of Declination are calculated : A Table of the Sun's Right Ascension : A Table of the Right Ascension and Declination of some of the principal fixed Stars, with the use of the said Tables in finding the time of a Stars coming to the Meridian ; as also Directions at large for Observation of any of the said Stars to find the Latitude of the Place, with Examples in each Case. The Description of the Sea-Quadrant, Fore-staff and Nocturnal: A Table of Latitude and Longitude of the principal Places on the Sea-Coast, collected from the best Information. Problems in Plane Sailing and Astronomy, (which that the Practitioners might learn two things at once) are wrought both by the Logarithms, and Gunter's Scale: A large and very useful Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure to every Degree and Quarter Point of the Compass; With its use in working a Traverse in order to keep a Reckoning at Sea : A Rutter for the Coast of Great-Britain, France, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, &c. Shewing the Bearing and Distance from one Place to another: A Table of the Soundings coming into the Channel, giving the Depth of Water, and Quality of the Ground; Lastly, Directions for sailing into some principal Harbours; By all, or any of which, if thou art by any means profited (as I know thou mayest, if thou wantest Information in any of these Things, and dost but carefully animadvert upon what thou readest) I have my End ; And thy kind Acceptance hereof will further oblige

Thy sincere Friend,

Nathaniel Colson.

The Principles of Arithmetic briefly and plainly demonstrated,
with the Extralltion of the Square and Cube Roots.

BECAUSE of the Usefulness and Necessity of some Knowledge of Arithmetic, in the Art of Navigation, it is requisite to begin with that, without which no orderly Procedure can be made; and first of

Numeration.

NUmeration is that part of Arithmetic, whereby one may rightly express the Value of any Number proposed.

All Numbers are expressed by these Characters following.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.
One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Cypher,

Altho' Cyphers signify nothing by themselves, yet being put before (or to the Right-Hand of) other Figures, they increase their Value as much as if they were all Figures, as may plainly be seen in the Table following.

I	Units	I
I2	Tens	10
I23	Hundreds	100
I234	Thousands	1000
I2345	X Thousands	10000
I23456	C Thousands	100000
I234567	Millions	1000000
I2345678	X Millions	10000000
I23456789	C Millions	100000000

Figures have their Value according to the Places they are set in, as I in the first Place, or Places of Units, is One; in the second Place Ten; in the third Place One Hundred; in the fourth Place One Thousand; in the fifth Place Ten Thousand, &c.

The Table directs how properly to express any given Number; As I23, which Number consisting of three Places, is thus numbered, One Hundred Twenty Three; this Number I23456, consisting of six Places, is thus expressed, One Hundred Twenty Three Thousand, Four Hundred fifty-six; and this Number I23456789, consisting of nine Places, is thus numbered, One Hundred twenty-three Millions, Four Hundred Fifty-six Thousands, Seven Hundred Eighty-Nine.

Addition

ADDITION.

Addition is that which makes but one Sum of several Examples. Suppose four Men (A. B. C. D.) owe me several Sums of Money, I would know how much is due to me in the whole: I begin at the first Row towards the Right-Hand and say, 3 and 6 is 9 and 2 is 11, and 4 is 15; setting down the 5 under the Row added up; then I carry the 1 ten to the next Row, saying 1 and 4 is 5, and 5 is 10, and 3 is 13, and 6 is 19; set down 9 under the Row, added up, and carry 1 to the next row, saying 1 and 8 is 9, and 1 is 10, and 4 is 14, and 5 is 19; set down 9 and carry 1, which 1 and 1 is 2, and 3 is 5, and 5 is 10, and 3 is 13, which because this is the first row, I set down: So that by this *Addition*, the whole Debt is found to be *Thirteen Thousand, Nine Hundred, Ninety-five Pounds*.

A	oweth	3564
B	—	5432
C	—	3156
D	—	1843

13995

Exam. 2. Suppose I have several Creditors to whom I owe several Sums of Money, I desire to know the whole.

Beginning again (as before in *Addition*) at the Right-hand, I say 11 and 10 is 21, and 4 is 25, and 6 is 31; now considering how many Shillings there are in 31d. I find 2s. and 7d. whereof I set down the odd 7d. under the row of Pence, and carry the 2s. to the next row being Shillings, saying 2 and 4 is 6, and 8 is 14 and 9 is 23, and 11 is 34, that is 1l. 14s. set down 14s. and carry the 1l. to the next row, saying, 1 and 3 is 4, and 6 is 10, and 5 is 15, and 3 is 18; set down 8 and carry 1; then 1 and 3 is 4, and 5 is 9, and 3 is 12; set down 2 and carry 1: Lastly, 1 and 1 is 2; so that by this *Addition* the whole Debt is, *Two Hundred Twenty Eight Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Seven Pence*.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} l. \\ s. \\ d. \\ \circ \\ ' \\ '' \end{array} \right\}$	l.	Pounds.
	s.	Shillings.
	d.	Pence.
	°	Degrees.
$'$		Minutes.
$''$		Seconds.

l.	s.	d.
33	11	06
55	09	04
36	08	10
103	04	11
228	14	07

Examp. 3. Suppose at Sea, keeping my Reckoning in Degrees and Minutes, having six Days Difference of Longitude, I would know how much the whole is.

Say 13 and 2 is 15, and 9 is 24, and 56 is 80 and 6 is 86; now 60 Minutes making a Degree, set down the odd 26 Minutes under the row of Minutes, and carry the 1 Degree to the next row, being Degrees; saying 1 that I carried and 1 is 2, and 1 is 3, and 2 is 5, and 1 is 6, and 1 is 7, so that the whole Difference of Longitude made these 6 Days, is 7 Degrees and 26 Minutes.

	°	'
1 Day	1	06
2 —	0	56
3 —	1	09
4 —	2	00
5 —	1	02
6 —	1	13
0 —	7	26

Subtract-

S U B T R A C T I O N.

7

SUbtraction is the taking of a less Sum out of a greater, and finding the Remainder.

Example. Suppose a Man oweth me — — — — — 376 : 13 : 06
And hath paid me — — — — — 211 : 05 : 08
I desire to know what remains unpaid, which is — — — — — 165 : 07 : 10

To work this I say, 8 from 6 I cannot, but considering there is 12 Pence contained in a Shilling, I add, 12 to 6, and say 8 from 18, and there remains 10, which set down under the Pence; and then having borrowed 1, I go to the next Row, and say, 1 that I borrowed and 5 is 6, which take out of 13, there remains 7; then proceeding to the Pounds, I say, 1 from 6 there remains 5, and 1 from 7 there remains 6; and lastly, 2 from 3, there remains 1: so there remains due of the said Debt, *One Hundred Sixty Five Pounds, Seven Shillings, Ten Pence.*

Example 2. Suppose the Distance between two Places to be 1000 Miles, and that I have sailed 396, and desire to know how many Miles I have to Sail.

Placing 396, under the 1000, I say, 6 from 0 I cannot, but 6 from 10 there remains 4; proceeding to the next Figure I say, 1 that I borrowed and 9 is 10, from 0 I cannot, but 10 from 10 there remains 0: Again, 1 that I borrowed and 3 is 4, from 0 I cannot; but 4 from 10, there remains 6: Lastly, 1 that I borrowed from 1, there remains 0: So there remains 604 Miles.

Example 3. Suppose one Place in the Latitude of 51 Deg. 32 Min. N. and another in the Latitude of 42 Deg. 10 Min. N. I would know the Difference of Latitude between them.

To do which, subtract the less Latitude out of the greater d. m. thus; the lesser being placed undermost, say, 10 from 32, there 51 : 32 remains 22, which place under the Minutes; then for the Degrees, 42 : 10 2 from 1 I cannot, but 2 from 11, there remains 9; then 1 9 : 22 that I borrowed, and 4 is 5, 5 from 5 there remains 0.

So the Difference of Latitude is 9 Deg. 22 Min.

M U L T I P L I C A T I O N.

MUltiplication is that which serves instead of many Additions, by which any Number of a greater Denomination is brought into a less, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, and Pence into Farthings; Degrees into Minutes, Minutes into Seconds, and the like; which is done by multiplying the Number of the greater Denomination, by that number of the lesser which is contained in one of the greater; as the multiplying any Number of Pounds by 20 (the Number of Shillings contain'd in a Pound) brings it into Shillings, and so of the rest.

Multiplication consists of Three Parts.

1. The Multiplicand, or Number to be multiplied.
2. Multiplier, or Number by which to multiply.
3. The Product made by the Multiplication.

For the Learner's more ready Procedure herein, it is necessary to insert the following Table which is first to be committed to Memory. The

MULTIPLICATION.

The Multiplication TABLE.

2 times	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 18 \end{array} \right\}$	4 times	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \\ 20 \\ 24 \\ 28 \\ 32 \\ 36 \end{array} \right\}$	7 times	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49 \\ 56 \\ 63 \end{array} \right\}$
3 times	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 21 \\ 24 \\ 27 \end{array} \right\}$	5 times	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \\ 30 \\ 35 \\ 40 \\ 45 \end{array} \right\}$	9 times 9 is 81		
			6 times	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$	is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 36 \\ 42 \\ 48 \\ 54 \end{array} \right\}$	10 times 10 is 100		

Example 1. I demand how many Shillings there are in 5648L.

To Answer this, multiply the given Number of Pounds by 20,
Thus; The first being o Cypher, set down o underneath the first
Figure; and then proceed to the next Figure, and say 2 times 8
is 16; set down 6 under the second Figure and carry 1; then
2 times 4 is 8, and 1 that I carried makes 9; then 2 times 6 is
12, set down 2, and carry 1; lastly, 2 times 5 is 10, and 1 that I carried
makes 11. So that 5648L multiplied by 20, makes 112960 Shillings.

Ex. 2. In 276 Degrees how many Minutes?

First set down —————— 276
Then (because 60 Minutes make a Degree) multiply by —————— 60
The Product is —————— 16560

So that I find 276 Degrees multiplied by 60, makes 16560 Minutes.

<p>Ex. 3. Multiply —————— 8765437 By —————— 32</p>	<p>Multiply —————— 47632867 By —————— 4352</p>
$\begin{array}{r} 17530874 \\ 26296311 \\ \hline 280493984 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 95265734 \\ 238164335 \\ 142898601 \\ 190531468 \\ \hline 207298237184 \end{array}$

DIVISION.

Division is that which serves instead of many Subtractions, and is useful in reducing all Numbers of a lesser Denomination into a greater as Minutes into Degrees, Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds. It consists of Three Parts, (viz.) Dividend

Division.

9

Number to be divided ; the Divisor, or the Number to divide by ; and the Quotient ; also if any Number remain, it is called the Remainder.

Example 1. To divide 7834 by 23 ; first say, how many times 2 in 7 ; Or how often 23 in 78, the Answer will be 3 times, which place in the Quotient ; then multiply the Divisor 23 by 3, the Figure placed in the Quotient, saying 3 times 3 is 9, and 3 times 2 is 6, place these under the two first Figures of the Dividend, and draw a Line ; subtracting 69 from 78, there rests 9, which set underneath, and place a Point under 3, to shew that it is brought down ; place it to the 9, then proceed, saying, how many times 23 in 93, or how many times 2 in 9, which will be 4 times ; place 4 in the Quotient, by which multiply the Divisor : Again, placing the Product which is 92 under 93, draw a Line and subtract it therefrom, the Remainder I put under the Line, and set down 4 the last Figure in the Dividend, putting a Point under it, and place it to the Remainder 1 ; then because there remains but 14, being less than the Divisor 23, and so cannot be taken out of it, place a Cypher in the Quotient, and the Work is finished.

Example 2. In 360 Minutes how many Degrees ? Here I divide by 60, because 60 Minutes make a Degree, and because the last Figure of the Divisor is a Cypher, I cut it off, and with it the last Figure of the Dividend, which is here also a Cypher, and divide 36 by 6, (which is the same Thing as to divide 360 by 60) but because 6 cannot be taken out of 3, therefore I say, how many times 6 is 36 ? The answer is 6 times : Which I place in the Quotient, and proceed to multiply the Divisor 6, by the 6 placed in the Quotient, which produceth 36, which subtracted leaves 0 ; so that by this Work it appears, that in 360 Minutes there are 6 Degrees just.

Example. 3. A Ship taken by 253 Men, is valued at 59875 £. I demand each Man's Share, being equally divided ?

Divisor.	Dividend.	Quotient.	
253)	59875	(236	253
	506..		236
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	927		1518
	<hr/>		759
	759		506
	<hr/>		167
	1685		
	<hr/>		
	1518		
	<hr/>		
	167 Remains		Proof 59875

First, say, how many times 2 in 5 ? The answer is two times, which place in the Quotient ; then multiply the Divisor 253 by 2, the Figure placed in the Quotient, saying 2 times 3 is 6, 2 times 5 10, set down 0, and carry 1 ; 2 times 2 is 4, and 1 is 5, which set down under the 3 first

B

Figures

Figures of the *Dividend*, from whence being subtracted, set the Remainder underneath, which will be 92, then take down 7, making a Point underneath, and set it after 92, the Remainder; then say, how often 2 in 9? Answer 3 times (for 4 will prove too many.) Then multiply the *Divisor* 253, as before, by 3, the Figure last placed in the Quotient, and the Product will be 759, which being subtracted from the Figures above, the Remainder will be 168, then take down 5, and point it as before, setting it after 168, the last Remainder: And again, ask the Question how often 2 is contained in 16? Answer 6 times; by which 6, which set in the Quotient, multiply the *Divisor* 253; and the Product is 1518, which place under the last *Dividend*, and subtract therefrom, there will remain 167. So there being no more Figures to bring down, the Work is finished, each Man's Share being 236*l.* and 167*l.* over, which is to be divided among them; which may easily be done by multiplying 167 by 240, and dividing the Product by 253, give each Man's Share in Pence. The Proof is by multiplying 253 the *Divisor* by 236 the *Quotient*; then taking in 167 the Remainder, under the 3 last Figures, the Product will make the same with the *Dividend*, as you see in the Operation.

The Rule of THREE,

IS that which having three Numbers given, a fourth Number is found in Proportion thereunto; which is done by multiplying the 2d and 3d Numbers together, and dividing that Product by the first, and the Quotient of the said Divison is the Answer to the Question.

Example 1. If in 24 Hours a Ship sails 130 Miles; how many Miles will she sail with the same Gale in 192 Hours or eight Hours;

Hours	Miles	Hours
24	130	192
		130
		5760
		192
		24960

24)24960(1040 Miles in 192 Hours

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \cdots \\ \hline 96 \\ 96 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

Here 24 is the first Number, 130 the second, 192 the third; wherefore according to the Rule, I multiply 130 and 192 the second and third Numbers together, and divide the Product thereof 24960; by 24 the first Number, which gives in the Quotient 1040 Miles, which is the Way the Ship will make in 192 Hours, the Time proposed.

Example 2. If 1 lb. of Tobacco cost 6d. what will 112 lb. cost?

$$\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 6 \\ \hline 12)672 \text{ Pence (or 56 Shillings).} \end{array}$$

Here the first Number being an Unit, which neither multiplies nor divides, it saves the Labour of Division; and the Answer is 672 d. for the Answer

The Rulee of THREE.

II

Answer will be of the same Name with the second Number which divided by 12 to bring them into Shillings, gives the Quotient 56s. which is the Price of 112 lb. as required.

Example 3. If a Staff of 3 Yards long give a Shadow of 2 Yards: How high is that Castle whose Shadow is 100 Feet?

Which Question for the more ready Solution, state thus:

If 6 Feet (which is two Yards) give 9 Feet, what will 100 Feet give?

By the Operation it appears the said Castle must be 150 Feet high.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6)900(150 \text{ Feet} \\ \underline{6} \\ 30 \\ \underline{30} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

Example 4. If 564 l. 12 s. 6 d. is to be divided between 165 Men, how much is one Man's Share.

First, Reduce it all into Pence, by multiply 564 by 20 (the Shillings in one Pound) taking in the 12 Shillings as you are taught in Multiplication, and the Sum 11292, multiply by 12 (the Pence in one Shilling) and add the 6 Pence, the Sum 135510 is the Pence in 564 l. 12 s. 6 d. Then say,

If 165 Men have 135510 Pence, how many shall one Man have? And here you should multiply 135510 by the last Number, but in this Case it is 1, which will neither multiply nor divide, therefore you only divide 135510 the Sum of Pence, by 165 the Number of Men, and the Quotient 821 is the Pence for each Man's Share, which divided by 12 (the Pence in one Shilling) gives 68 Shillings, and the 5 Remaining are 5 Pence to each Man's Share.

Note, The 45 Remaining of the first Division is only $\frac{45}{165}$ of one Penny, which is little more than a Farthing.

The Operation follows.

$$\begin{array}{r} 564 \text{ l. } 12 \text{ s. } 6 \text{ d.} \\ 20 \\ \hline 11292 \\ 12 \\ \hline 22590 \\ 11292 \\ \hline 165)135510(821 \text{ Pence} \\ 1520 \\ \hline 351 \\ 330 \\ \hline 210 \\ 165 \\ \hline 45 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 12)821(68 \text{ Shillings, equal} \\ 72 \quad \text{to } 3 \text{ l. } 8 \text{ s. } 5 \text{ d.} \\ \hline 101 \\ 96 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

Note, That in the *Rule of Three*, the first and third Numbers must be both of one Denomination, and the second must be brought into the lowest Value expressed therein ; as in the foregoing Example, I work not the Question as it was first stated, but transposing the Numbers, I put the Denomination of Men first and last, and the Money in the Midst, to answer to that Part of the Rule, which requires the first and third Numbers to be both of one Name. The Answer whereof in the preceeding Question, as by the Operation appears, is 821 Pence ; which reduced into Shillings, is 68 s. and 5 d. or 3 l. 8 s. 5 d. one Man's Share, as was required.

The next thing I shall briefly treat of is, *The Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots*, as also somewhat of their Use.

The Extraction of the Square Root.

Ex. 1. TO Extract the Square Root of 7056 proceed thus : First, Point the given Numbers (that is, put a Prick over every other Figure, beginning at the first Figure at the Right-hand) and note by the Way, that so many Points as the said Number admits over it, of so many Figures consists the Root of the said Number ; then proceed, seeking the greatest Square Number (which is a Number multiplied by itself) in the first Point towards the Left-hand (70) which is 64 constituted of 8 multiplied into itself ; for 8 times 8 is 64. The Root of the Square Number which is 8, place in the Quotient, and subscribe the Square Number (64) under the said first Point, subtracting it therefrom, and setting down the Remainder (6) underneath : To this Remainder bring down the next Point (56) then drawing a crooked Line on the Left-hand of the Dividend (656) double the Quotient, and place (*viz.* 16.) therein calling it the Divisor, seek how often the Divisor is contained in all the Figures of the Dividend, save the last to the Right-hand : (*viz.*) How many times 16 in 65 ? The answer is 4 times, which place in the Quotient, and also on the Right-hand of the Divisor (16) then multiply the Divisor (164) by the 4 last placed in the Quotient, and put the Product, which is 656, under the Dividend, subtracting it therefrom ; which done, nothing remains : So that the Square Root of 7056 is 84.

The Square Root is applied to Navigation as follows :

Any two Sides of a Right-angled Plane Triangle being given, the third is found by the Extraction of the Square Root

Example 2. Suppose a Ship hath made 87 Miles Difference of Latitude, and 71 Miles Departure, and the Distance to be required, the said Distance is found by the Extraction of the Square Root, as follows :

The Rule. Square the Difference of Latitude and Departure severally (that is, multiply each by itself) and from the Sum of both the Squares added together, extract the Square Root, which will be the Distance required.

Example

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7056(84 \text{ Root.}) \\
 - 64 \\
 \hline
 164)656 \text{ Divisor.} \\
 - 656 \\
 \hline
 000
 \end{array}$$

Example.

Difference of Lat. 87
Multiplied by itself 87

The Departure 71 Square Diff. Lat. 7569
Multip. by itself 71 Square Departure 5041
 their Sum 12610

The Square = 7569

The Square = 5041

12610 (112 the Distance req.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{I} \\ \hline 21) 26 \\ 21 \\ \hline 222) 510 \\ 444 \\ \hline 66 \end{array}$$

By the Operation it appears, that the Distance, omitting the Fraction, is 112 Miles.

Example 2. Suppose a Ship's Distance to be 111 Miles, her Departure 57 Miles, and the Difference of Latitude to be required; the said Difference of Latitude is found by the Extraction of the Square Root, as follows.

The Rule. From the Square of the Distance subtract the Square of the Departure, and the Square Root of the Remainder will be the Difference of Latitude required.

Example. The Distance ————— 111
Multiplied by itself ————— 111
 111
 111

The Departure = 57
Multiplied by itself = 57
 399
 285
 Sq. of Departure = 3249

Square of the Distance ————— 12321

Square of Dep. subtract ————— 3249
Remains ————— 9072

9072 (95 Diff. Lat. required
81
185) 972
925

The Difference of Latitude, as by the Operation appears, is 95 Miles, omitting Fractions.

47

If the Departure be required, the Rule is, from the Square of the Distance, subtract the Square of the Difference of Latitude, and the Square Root of the Remainder is the Departure required. The Operation for Brevity-sake is omitted.

Having proceeded thus far in shewing the *Practitioner* how to find the Distance, Difference of Latitude and Departure (any two of them being given, without Trigonometry) I shall shew the Manner of finding the Course exact enough for common Use, without the said Operation, which is done as follows.

The Proportion to find the Course; As the Sum of the Hypotenuse (or Distance) and half the greater of the other two Legs (*viz.*) if the Difference of

The Use of the Extraction of the Square Root.

of Latitude be most, half that, but if the Departure be most, half that; I say; As the Sum of these two, is in Proportion to the lesser (or remaining) Leg; so is 86, to the Angle (in Degrees) opposite to the less Leg; which is the Course, when the Departure is less than the Difference of Latitude, otherwise 'tis the Complement of the Course.

Example. Admit a Ship's Distance to be 110; the Difference of Latitude to be 88, and the Departure 66, and the Course required.

First, Add the Distance, and half the greater Leg into one Sum.

The Distance is _____

110

Half the greater Leg (88) is _____

44

The Sum — — — — —

154

Having thus done, say, by the Rule of THREE.

As the said Sum 154, is to 66 the lesser Leg; so is 86, to the Course.

To bring out the odd Minutes, multiply the Remainder of the Division 132 by 60, (the Number of Min. contained in a Degree) and divide the Product by the Divisor (154) and the Quotient of the said Division gives for the Answer 51 Minutes: So that the Course required is 36 deg. 51 min.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & 66 \\
 & \overline{516} \\
 & 516 \\
 \hline
 154) & 5676(36 \text{ deg. } 51 \text{ min.} \\
 & \overline{462} \\
 & 1056 \\
 & \overline{924} \\
 & 154)7920(51 \\
 & \overline{132} \\
 & 770 \\
 & \hline
 & 220
 \end{array}$$

Example 3. Extraction of the Square Root. Suppose a Rope 5 Inches Compass, and another Rope of double the Strength is required. The Dimensions of the said required Rope are found by the *Extraction of the Square Root*: For should it be supposed that a Rope of 10 Inches Compass, is but double the Strength of a Rope of 5 Inches; upon Proof it is manifestly false, for the said Rope of 10 Inches is 4 times the Strength of that of 5.

The Rule. Take the Compass of the given Rope, (*viz.* 5.) and multiply that by itself; which Product (because the other Rope is to be twice as strong, multiply by 2, and the Square Root of the Product is the Compass of the Rope required.

Example. The given Ropes Compass 5 Inches, Extract the Root 50(7
Multiplied by itself _____ 5
The Square _____ 25
Multiplied by _____ 2

So by this Operation it appears that a Rope must be 7 Inches and a little better, to be twice the Strength of the given Rope of 5 Inches Compass.

If it's desired to know the Weight of one Rope by another, 'tis as follows.

The Proportion is, As the Square of the Compass of the one Rope is to the Square of the Compass of the other; so is the Weight of the one to the Weight of the other, Length for Length. *Ex.* Suppose a Cable of 10 Inch. to weigh 25 Hundred, and the Weight of a Cable of 8 Inches required. Say,

as

Extraction of the Cube Root

15

as 100 (the Square of 10) is to 64 the Square of 8: So is 25 C. the Weight of one Cable to 16 C. the Weight of the other required.

Extraction of the Cube Root.

I Shall first, as necessary, insert a Table of the Cubes of the Nine Digits, which out to be committed to Memory.

Cube of the Nine Digits.	1	—	001	{	4	—	064	{	7	—	343
	2	—	008		5	—	125		8	—	512
	3	—	027		6	—	216		9	—	729

Example 1. Extract the Cube Root of 12167.

First, Point the given Number, (i.e.) put a Prick over every third Figure (beginning at the Right-hand) then seek the greatest Cube in the first Point, (viz. 12) which is 8, the Cube Root whereof (which is 2) place in the Quotient; subtract the Cube (8) from the first Point (12) place the Remainder underneath; to this Remainder bring down the next Point (167) and call this the Resolvend, then draw a Line underneath it, then square the Quotient 2, which is 4; multiply the said Square (4) by 300, which makes 1200; place this under the Resolvend, and call it the Triple Square. Again, multiply the Quotient (2) by 30, which makes 60; place this under the Triple Square, and call it the Triple Quotient; add these two (viz.) Triple Square and Triple Quotient into one Sum, and call it the Divisor; seek how often this Divisor is contained in the Resolvend, which is three times; which 3 placed in the Quotient, multiply the Triple Square by the Figure 3 last placed in the Quotient, and subscribe the Product underneath the Divisor; square the said Figure (3) last placed in the Quotient, and thereby multiply the Triple Quotient, and place it underneath the last Product; Cube the Figure (3) last placed in the Quotient, and place it under the preceding Product. Lastly, add these three Products into one Sum; subtracting the said Sum from the Resolvend, subscribe the Remainder; to which Remainder, had there been any more Figures, the next Point must have been brought down, and the preceding Work repeated from the squaring of the Quotient, until all the Figures are so brought down; but in this Example there being no more Figures, the Work is done, and by the Operation the Cube Root of 12167 appears to be 23, nothing remaining.

Example 2. Applied, Suppose a Ship of 300 Tnn, 75 Feet by the Keel, 29 Feet and an half by the Beam, and 14 Feet Depth in the Hold; another Ship is desired of the same Mould and Shape of 500 Tuns; the several Dimensions of the Ship are found by the Extraction of the Cube Root.

Example. Beginning with the Keel. First, Cube the Length of the given Keel, which is done by multiplying it into itself, and then multiplying the Product by it again.

Then

Then say by the Rule of Three: As 300 Tuns the one Ship's Burthen, to 500 Tuns the other Ship's Burthen; so is 421875 the Cube of one Ship's Keel's Length, to the Cube of the other Keel's Length; Which being wrought by the Rule of Three, gives 703125: From which extract the Cube Root, and that will be the Length of the Keel required.

In this Extraction three Cyphers are added to bring out the Fraction, the Operation therewith being the same as if there had been more Figures in the proposed Number; the Operation gives for the Length of the Keel required 88 Foot $\frac{9}{16}$ Parts.

Thus, having found one of the Dimensions, the rest may be found without the Extraction of the Root, by the Rule of Three.

Thus, suppose the next Thing I would find be her Breadth by the Beam, say, as the Length of the one Ship's Keel 75, is to the Length of the other 89 fere; so $29\frac{1}{2}$ Feet the Breadth of the one Ship by the Beam, to the Breadth of the other, which by the Rule of Three, gives 35 Feet. In the same manner you may find the Depth in the Hold, &c.

Example 3. Suppose an Iron Shot 4 Inches Diameter to weigh 9 lb. and the Diameter of a Shot of any other Weight, suppose of 72lb. required. This is also done by the Extraction of the Cube Root, as follows:

First, say, by the Rule of Three.

As 9lb. the Weight of one Shot, to 72lb. the Weight of the other; so is 64 the Cube of the one Shot's Diameter, to the Cube of the other Shot's Diameter, which by the Operation is 512, the Cube Root of which is 8, the Diameter of the Shot required.

But if it was required to find the Weight of a Shot by the Diameter, 'tis done thus, by the Rule of Three.

As the Cube of one Shot's Diameter to the Cube of the other; so is the Weight of the one Shot, to the Weight of the other required?

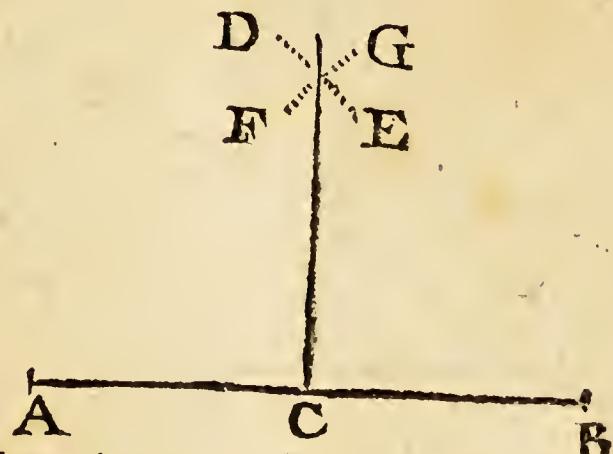
And thus much for the *Arithmetic Part* of this *Treatise*.

75 given Keel
75
375
525
5625
75
28125
39375
421875 Cube given Keel
.
703125(88 $\frac{9}{16}$ Root
512
191125 Resolvend
19200 Triple Square
240 Triple Quotient
19440 Divisor
153600
15360
512
169472
21653000 Resolvend
2323200 Triple sq.
2640 Trip. Quot.
2325840 Divisor
2090880
213840
729
21123369
52963 Remainder.

Some

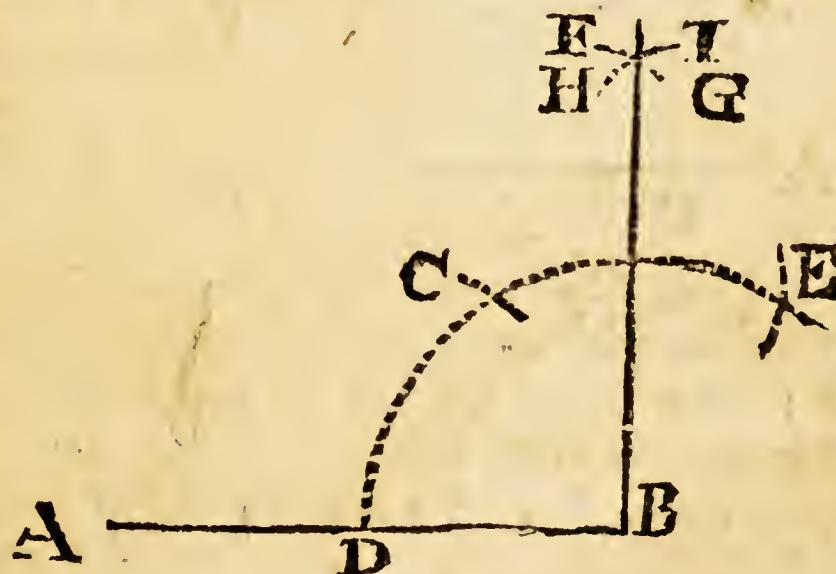
Prob. I. To raise a Perpendicular from any Point proposed, in a given Right Line.

LET the Line given be A B, and the Perpendicular to be raised from the Point C; to do which set off the two equal Distances C A and C B. Then the Compasses being opened to any convenient Distance bigger than AC or CB, with one Foot of the Compasses in the Point A, describe the Arch D E; then with the same Extent, and one Foot in the Point B, describe the Arch F G, then draw the Perpendicular from the Point C, thro' the Intersection, (or cutting) of the two Arches F G and D E, which was required.



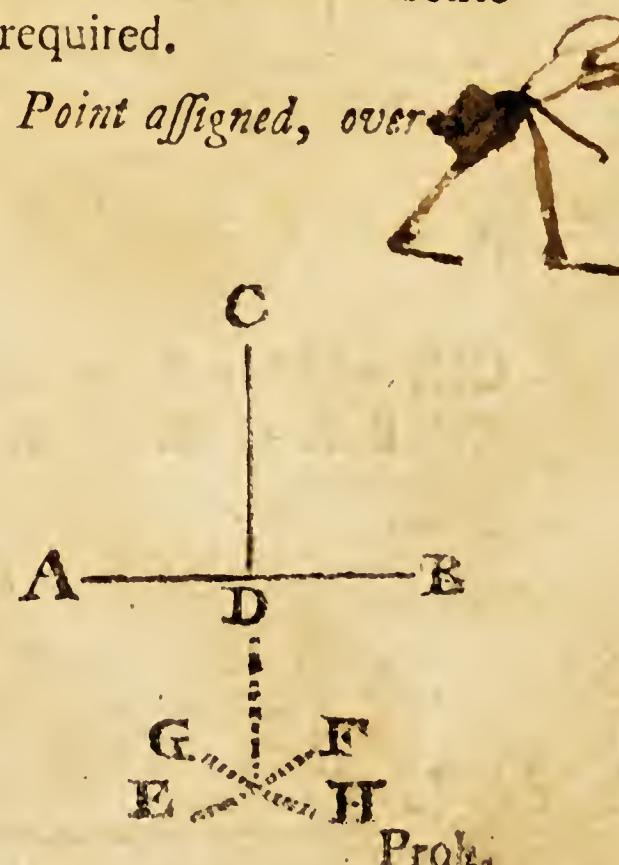
Prob. II. To raise a Perpendicular on the End of a Line.

Let the Line given be AB, the Perpendicular to be raised from the Point B; to do which, with one Foot of the Compasses at B, with any convenient Distance, as BD, sweep an Arch; then with the same Extent, one Foot of the Compasses being in the Point D, mark the said Arch at the Point C, and one Foot being at C, mark it at E, then with the same Distance, one Foot of the Compasses being in the Point C, describe the Arch F G; and placing the Compasses in the Point E, describe the Arch H I; then from the Point B, and through the Intersection of the two Arches F G and H I, draw the Perpendicular which was required.



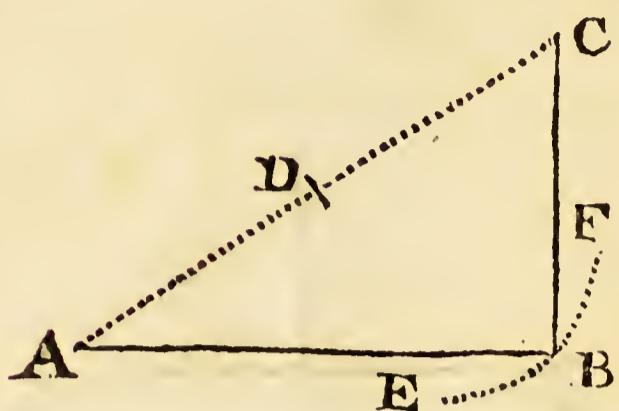
Prob. III. To let fall a Perpendicular from a Point assigned, over a given Right Line.

Let AB be the Line given, C the Point over the Line from which the Perpendicular is to fall; to do which, place one Foot of the Compasses in the Point C, then opening them to a convenient Distance, mark the Line AB in two Points with the said Distance, as in the Points A and B; then with one Foot of the Compasses in the Point A, describe the Arch EF, and with one Foot in the Point B, describe the Arch GH; then from the Point C, and through the Intersection of the said two Arches, draw the Perpendicular CD, which was required.



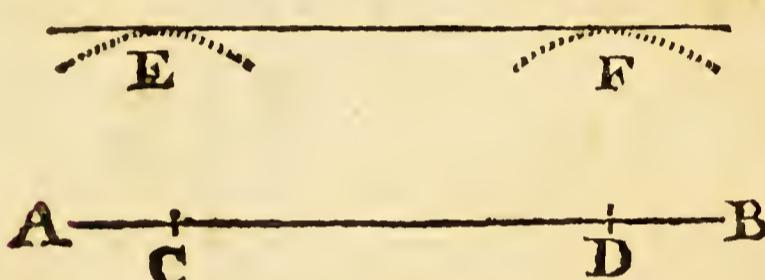
Prob.

Prob. IV. Another way to let fall a Perpendicular from a given Point, on a given Right Line.



C, to the Intersection of the Arch EF with the Line AB, draw the Perpendicular CB.

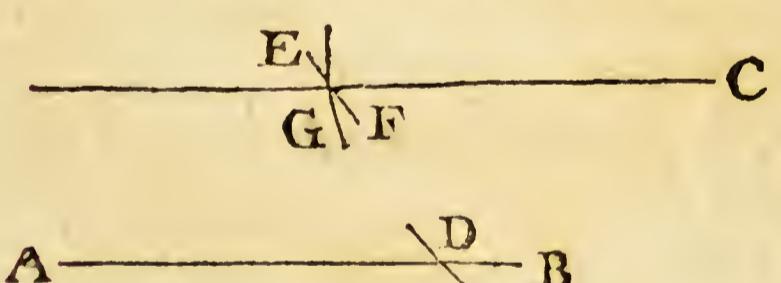
Prob. V. To draw a Line parallel to a Line given.



the Point C, on the Line A B, describe the Arch E; and with the same distance, with one Foot of the Compasses in the Point D, describe the Arch F; then laying a Ruler to touch the Convexity of the two Arches, draw the parallel Line FE.

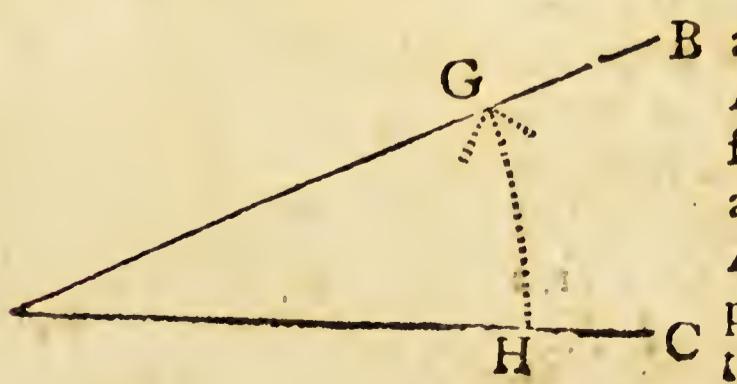
Prob. VI. To draw a Right Line Parallel to a given one, that shall pass through a Point given.

Suppose A B the given Line, and it's required to draw a Line Parallel thereto, that shall pass thro' a given Point, as C.



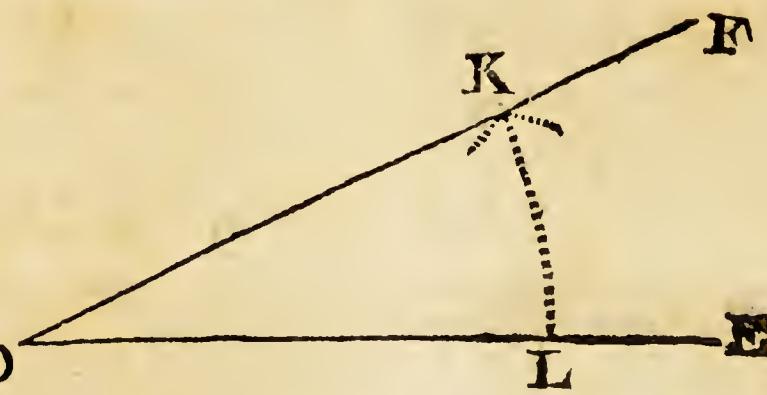
CG, which will be parallel to the given Line AB, as was required.

PROB. VII. To make an Angle equal to any Angle given.



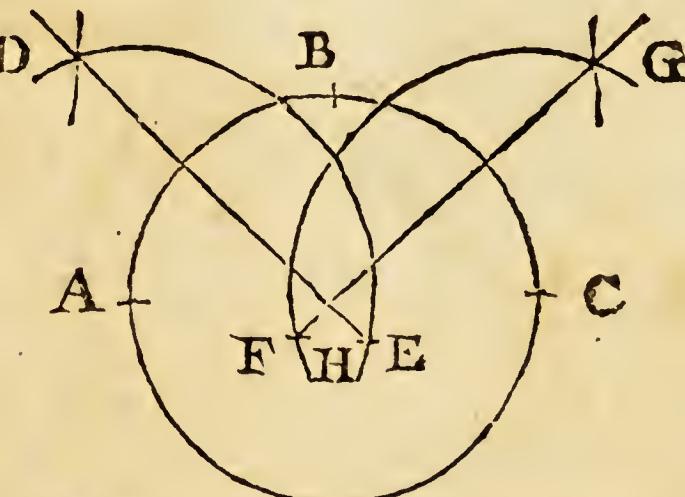
Suppose B A C an Angle given, and it is required to make another Angle equal thereto: To do this, first draw the Line D E, then with any convenient Distance less than A C, describe the Arch GH, then placing the Compasses at D, with the same Distance which swept the Arch

Arch GH sweep the Arch KL; take the Arch GH in the Compasses, and setting one Foot in the Point L, cross the Arch LK in the Point K, then through the Point K draw the Line DKF, then is the Angle EDF equal to the Angle BAC, as was required.



Prob. VIII. *To bring any three Points not situate in a Right Line, into the Circumference of a Circle.*

Let the three Points thro' which the Circle is to pass be A, B, C: Take above half the Distance between the two Points A and B in the Compasses; and one Foot of the Compasses being in the Point A, with the said Distance describe the Arch ED; and with the same Distance, one Foot of the Compasses being in the Point B, mark the Arch ED in the Points E and D, and draw the Right Line ED; then take above half the distance between the Points C and B in the Compasses, and one Foot of the Compasses being in the Point C, with the said Distance describe the Arch FG; and with the same distance, one Foot of the Compasses being in the Point B, mark the Arch FG, in the Points F and G, and draw the Right Line FG: Now where the two Right Lines DE and FG, being continued, intersect each other (*viz.* in the Point H) is the Center of the Circle required.



The Description of the Mariner's Compas.

THIS Instrument, so beneficial an Assistant to the *Practical Part* of Navigation, as to its Inventor, is uncertainly discoursed of; its Age, by some supposed to be in these Parts of the World about 300 Years; the Utility whereof to us evidently appears, considering the many Inconveniences that attended our Ancestors, in tracing the vast Ocean, for want of such a Guide, under whose subordinate Conduct of later Years, our Maritime Affairs have succeeded so well.

It is a Circle of a greater or lesser Diameter at Pleasure, described upon a Paste-board, and divided into 360 Degrees, and 32 Points, (and sometimes into 24 Hours) each Point containing 11 deg. 15 min. or 3 quarters of an Hour; as in the following Figure.

The Circle being thus divided upon the Card or Paste-board, there are pasted on the other Side of the said Card or Paste-board, two Wires, which Wires being touched with a Loadstone, and the Card hung at the Center upon a Pin, fix'd in a Box, its Position (Variation excepted) be-

The Mariner's Compas.

comes North and South ; and the said Box being cover'd with a Glass, is hung in another square Box, in such Manner that the Card may traverse, notwithstanding the Ship's Motion ; and being thus fixed, it is ready for Use.

The Figure of the Mariner's Compass.



To find the Prime or Golden Number.

TH E Prime or Golden Number, is a Revolution of Nineteen Years, in which Time the Moon returns to make the same Aspects with the Sun on the same Day of the Month (most commonly) that they were on Nineteen Years before.

To find which, add 1 to the Year of our Lord, and divide by 19, the Remainder is the Prime or Golden Number, but if nothing remains, the Prime is 19.

Example

Example. To find the Golden Number for the Year 1762, add 1, which makes 1763; which divided by 19, the Quotient will be 92, and the Remainder 15, which is the Golden Number for the Year 1762.

N.B. The Golden Number is the same in both the Julian and Gregorian Account of Time.

To find the Epact.

THE Epact is the Number of Days which the Solar Year consisting of 365 Days, exceeds the Lunar (or twelve Revolutions of the Moon to the Sun) containing 354 Days, the Difference being 11 Days. When the Prime is 1, the Epact is 0; when 2, the Epact is 11; when 3, twice 11, or 22; when 4, thrice 11, or 33, or 3, omitting 30, (which must constantly be done when it exceeds 30;) and may be found in the following Manner.

Subtract 1 from the Prime, Multiply the Remainder by 11, and divide that Product (if it exceeds 30) by 30; the Remainder will be the Epact.

Example. Suppose it were to find the Epact for the Year 1762.

The Prime for the Year 1762 is _____ 15

From which subtract _____ 1

The Remainder is _____ 14

Which multipiled by _____ 11

The Product is _____ 154

This Product being divided by 30, the Quotient will be 5, and the Remainder 4, which is the Epact required.

Note; After the Year 1799, there will require a different Method to find the Epact.

To find the Moon's Age.

ADD to the Epact for March 1, for April 2, for May 3, for June, 4, for July 5, for August 6, for September 8, for October 8, for November 10, for December 10, for January 0, for February 2.

Having added to the Epact the Number for the Month, according to the Rule foregoing, add thereto the Day of the Month, for which the Moon's Age is required: These three Sums added together, if less than 30, is the Moon's Age; if more than 30, then divide it by 30, the Remainder is the Age of the Moon. The Moon's Age subtracted from 30, leaves the Day of the Change. Again, 15 added to, or subtracted from the Day of the Change, leaves the Day of Full Moon.

Example. Suppose it was required to find the Moons Age for the first Day of April, 1764.

First set down the Epact for that Year _____ 26

To which add the Number for the Month, which is _____ 2

To that add the Day of the Mouth, which is _____ 1

Sum, gives the Moon's Age _____ 29

Then out of _____ 30

Take _____ 29 The Moon's Age.

Remains _____ 1 Day to the next Change.

Add _____ 15

Makes _____ 16 Days to next Full Moon.

To find the Moon's Southing, and Time of Full-Sea, or High-Water
The Reader is here referr'd to the Tide-Table, Page 32, &c. and the Use
hereof immediately following.

To find the Dominical Letter.

Divide the Year and its fourth Part by 7, the Remainder subtracted from
7 gives the Dominical Letter; reckoning A for 1, B for 2, C for 3,
D for 4, E for 5, F for 6, G for 7.

Suppose it was required to find the Dominical Letter for the Year 1762

First, Set down the Year	1762
Then the 4th Part, (the remainder 2 omitted, which denominates it to be the Second Year after Leap-Year,) is	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 440 \\ 2202 \end{array} \right.$
The Sum is	

This Sum being divided by 7, the Quotient will be 314, and the Re-
mainder 4, which being subtracted from 7, leaves 3; and consequently
the Dominical Letter is C: But when it is Leap-Year, there will be two
Dominical Letters, and then the Letter thus found serves from the last
of February to the End of the Year; and the Letter before that, reckoning
them backwards from G, is the Sunday Letter for the former part of the
Year, to that Time.

N.B. After the Year 1799, the Order of the Dominical Letters, as they
now range, will be disturbed, and consequently to find them, another Me-
thod must then take Place.

To find the Cycle of the Sun.

Add to the Year 9, divide the Sum by 28, the Remainder is the
Cycle of the Sun.

Suppose it be required for the Year	1762
Then add	9
Divided by	$28)1771(63$
	$\overline{168}$
	$\cdot 91$
	$\overline{84}$
	$\cdot 7$

By the Operation it appears that 7 is the Cycle of the Sun for the Year
1762, being the Remainder after the Division.

Note, Hillary Terms begins Jan. 23. and ends Feb. 12.
Easter Term begins 17 Days after Easter-day, and ends Monday before
Whitsunday.

Trinity Term begins on Friday after Trinity Sunday, and ends nineteen
Days after.

Michaelmas Term begins November 6, and ends November 28.

A Table of the Moon's Age for the Year 1761.

23

Months	D.	H.	Months	D.	H.		
January	New moon	6	9 M	July	New moon	2	8 M
	First quart.	14	3 M		First quart.	9	2 M
	Full moon	20	6 A		Full moon	17	4 M
	Last quart.	27	11 A		Last quart.	24	mid.
February	New moon	5	3 M	August	New moon	31	3 A
	First quart.	12	1 A		First quart.	7	3 A
	Full moon	19	6 M		Full moon	15	7 A
	Last quart.	26	7 A		Last quart.	23	8 M
March	New moon	6	7 A	September	New moon	28	11 A
	First quart.	13	8 A		First quart	6	7 M
	Full moon	20	7 A		Full moon	14	10 M
	Last quart.	28	3 A		Last quart.	21	2 A
April	New moon	5	8 M	October	New moon	28	10 M
	First quart.	12	2 M		First quart.	6	2 M
	Full moon	19	8 M		Full moon	13	11 A
	Last quart.	27	11 M		Last quart.	20	9 A
May	New moon	4	6 A	November	New moon	27	10 A
	First quart.	11	9 M		First quart.	4	11 A
	Full moon	18	11 A		Full moon	12	11 M
	Last quart.	27	3 M		Last quart.	19	5 M
June	New moon	3	1 M		New moon	26	2 A
	First quart.	9	5 A	December	First quart.	4	7 A
	Full moon	17	1 A		Full moon	11	11 A
	Last quart.	25	3 A		Last quart.	18	2 A
	New moon				New moon	26	8 M

Six Eclipses this Year, four of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The first is of the Sun, *May* the 4th, invisible.

The second is of the Moon, *May* the 18th, visible 17 digits.

The third is of the Sun, *June* the 3d, invisible.

The fourth is of the Sun, *October* the 27th, invisible.

The fifth is of the Moon, *November* the 12th, invisible.

The sixth is of the Sun, *November* the 26th, invisible.

24 A Table of the Moon's Age for the Year 1762.

Months	D.	H.	Months	D.	H.		
January	First quart.	3	1 A	July	Full moon	6	5 A
	Full moon	11	10 M		Last quart.	14	9 M
	Last quart.	17	3 M		New moon	20	8 A
	New moon	25	4 M		First quart.	27	mid.
February	First quart.	2	3 M	August	Full moon	4	8 A
	Full moon	8	3 A		Last quart.	12	9 A
	Last quart.	15	6 A		New moon	19	4 A
	New moon	23	11 A		First quart.	26	10 M
March	First quart.	3	3 A	Septem.	Full moon	3	no on
	Full moon	10	7 M		Last quart.	11	8 M
	Last quart.	17	no on		New moon	17	mid.
	New moon	25	4 A		First quart.	24	mid.
April	First quart.	1	11 A	October	Full moon	3	4 M
	Full moon	8	5 A		Last quart.	10	6 A
	Last quart.	16	7 M		New moon	17	9 M
	New moon	24	6 M		First quart.	24	6 A
May	First quart.	1	6 M	November	Full moon	1	8 A
	Full moon.	8	4 M		Last quart.	9	2 M
	Last quart.	16	1 M		New moon	15	9 A
	New moon	23	4 A		First quart.	23	3 A
	First quart.	29	11 A		Full moon	31	11 M
June	Full moon	6	5 A	December	Last quart.	7	9 M
	Last quart.	14	6 A		New moon	15	11 M
	New moon	22	1 M		First quart.	23	no on
	First quart.	28	4 A		Full moon	21	mid.

Four Eclipses this Year, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The first is of the Sun, April the 24th, invisible.

The second is of the Moon, May the 8th, visible 10 digits.

The third is of the Sun, October the 17th, visible 6 digits.

The fourth is of the Moon, November the 1st, visible 7 digits.

A Table of the Moon's Age for the Year 1763. 25

Months	D.	H.	Months	D.	H.		
January	Last quart.	6	5 A	July	Last quart.	3	8 M
	New moon	14	4 M		New moon	10	mid.
	First quart.	22	8 M		First quart.	17	5 A
	Full moon	29	no on		Full moon	24	11 A
February	Last quart.	5	4 M	August	Last quart.	2	1 M
	New moon	12	10 A		New moon	9	8 M
	First quart.	21	1 M		First quart.	15	mid.
	Full moon	27	11 A		Full moon	23	1 A
March	Last quart.	6	3 A		Last quart.	31	5 A
	New moon	14	5 A	Septem.	New moon	7	5 A
	First quart.	22	4 A		First quart.	14	8 M
	Full moon	29	8 M		Full moon	22	5 M
April	Last quart.	5	6 M		Last quart.	30	7 M
	New moon	13	10 M	October	New moon	7	1 M
	First quart.	21	2 M		First quart.	13	8 A
	Full moon	27	4 A		Full moon	21	10 A
May	Last quart.	4	10 A		Last quart.	29	6 A
	New moon	13	1 M	November	New moon	5	10 M
	First quart.	20	8 M		First quart.	12	noon
	Full moon	27	1 M		Full moon	21	4 A
June	Last quart.	3	3 A		Last quart.	28	5 A
	New moon	11	2 A	December	New moon	4	9 A
	First quart.	18	1 A		First quart.	12	7 M
	Full moon	25	11 M		Full moon	20	9 M
					Last quart.	27	2 A

Only Two Eclipses this Year, and they are both of the Sun,
and both invisible.

The first is on the 13th of April, at 10 in the Morning.

The second is on the 7th of October, at 1 in the Morning.

26 A Table of the Moon's Age for the Year 1764.

Months	D.	H.	Months	D.	H.		
January	New moon	3	10M	July	First quart.	6	3 A
	First quart.	11	4M		Full moon	13	9M
	Full moon	19	1M		Last quart.	20	10 A
	Last quart.	25	10 A		New moon	28	9 A
February	New moon	2	1M	August	First quart	4	8 A
	First quart.	10	2M		Full moon	11	6 A
	Full moon	17	1A		Last quart.	19	3 A
	Last quart.	24	6M		New moon	27	7M
March	New moon	2	5 A	September	First quart.	3	1M
	First quart.	10	10 A		Full moon	10	7M
	Full moon	17	mid.		Last quart.	18	10M
	Last quart.	24	3 A		New moon	25	5 A
April	New moon	1	10M	October	First quart.	2	8M
	First quart.	9	2 A		Full moon	9	10 A
	Full moon	16	9M		Last quart.	18	3 M
	Last quart.	24	2M		New moon	25	2M
May	New moon	1	3 A		First quart.	31	6 A
	First quart.	9	1M	November	Full moon	8	4 A
	Full moon	15	5 A		Last quart.	16	7 A
	Last quart.	22	3 A		New moon	23	1 A
	New moon	30	7 A		First quart.	30	8 A
June	First quart.	7	9M	December	Full moon	8	noon
	Full moon	13	mid.		Last quart.	16	7M
	Last quart.	21	5M		New moon	22	11 A
	New moon	29	9M		First quart.	30	1M

Four Eclipses this Year, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The first is of the Moon, March the 17th, visible 8 digits.

The second is of the Sun, April the 1st, visible 10 digits.

The third is of the Moon, September the 10th, invisible.

The fourth is of the Sun, September the 25th, invisible.

A Table of the Moon's Age for the Year 1765. 27

Months	D.	H.	Months	D.	H.		
January	Full moon	7	6 M	July	Full moon	2	mid.
	Last quart.	14	6 A		Last quart.	9	10 A
	New moon	21	11 M		New moon	18	2 M
	First quart.	28	9 A		First quart.	25	4 A
February	Full moon	5	11 A	August	Full moon	1	7 M
	Last quart.	13	2 M		Last quart.	8	1 A
	New moon	19	11 A		New moon	16	4 A
	First quart.	27	6 A		First quart.	23	11 A
March	Full moon	7	1 A		Full moon	30	4 A
	Last quart.	14	10 M	Septem.	Last quart.	7	6 M
	New moon	21	1 A		New moon	15	4 M
	First quart.	29	3 A		First quart.	22	5 M
April	Full moon	6	1 M		Full moon	29	3 M
	Last quart.	12	5 A	October	Last quart.	7	2 M
	New moon	20	4 M		New moon	14	5 A
	First quart.	28	8 M		First quart.	21	11 M
May	Full moon	5	10 M		Full moon	28	6 A
	Last quart.	12	10 M	November	Last quart.	5	9 A
	New moon	19	8 A		New moon	13	4 M
	First quart.	27	10 A		First quart.	19	7 A
June	Full moon	3	5 A		Full moon	27	11 M
	Last quart.	10	10 M	December	Last quart.	5	3 A
	New moon	18	11 M		New moon	12	3 A
	First quart.	26	8 M		First quart.	19	6 M
			Full moon		27	6 M	

Six Eclipses this Year, four of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The first is of the Sun, February the 19th, invisible.

The second is of the Moon, March the 7th, invisible.

The third is of the Sun, March the 21st, invisible.

The fourth is of the Sun, August the 16th, visible 3 digits.

The fifth is of the Moon, August the 30th, invisible.

The sixth is of the Sun, September the 15th, invisible.

28 A Table of the Moon's Age for the Year 1766.

Months	D.	H.	Months	D.	H.
January	Last quart. 4	8 M	July	New moon 7	2 M
	New moon 11	1 M		First quart. 15	5 M
	First quart. 17	9 A		Full moon 22	1 M
	Full moon 26	1 M		Last quart. 28	5 A
February	Last quart. 2	9 A	August	New moon 5	6 A
	New moon 9	noon		First quart. 13	4 A
	First quart. 16	3 A		Full moon 20	7 M
	Full moon 24	7 A		Last quart 27	6 M
March	Last quart. 4	7 M	September	New moon 4	9 M
	New moon 10	10 A		First quart. 12	1 M
	First quart. 18	10 M		Full moon 18	3 A
	Full moon 26	11 M		Last quart. 25	10 A
April	Last quart. 2	3 A	October	New moon 4	1 M
	New moon 9	10 M		First quart. 11	3 M
	First quart. 17	5 M		Full moon 18	2 M
	Full moon 24	mid.		Last quart. 25	5 A
May	Last quart. 1	7 A	November	New moon 2	4 A
	New moon 8	11 A		First quart. 9	3 A
	First quart. 16	mid.		Full moon 16	3 A
	Full moon 24	10 M		Last quart. 24	2 A
	Last quart. 31	1 M	December	New moon 2	5 M
June	New moon 7	noon		First quart. 8	11 A
	First quart. 15	4 A		Full moon 16	6 M
	Full moon 22	5 A		Last quart. 24	11 M
	Last quart. 29	8 M		New moon 31	5 A

Four Eclipses this Year, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The first is of the Sun, February the 9th, invisible.

The second is of the Moon, February 24th, visible 4 digits.

The third is of the Sun, August 5th, visible 11 digits.

The fourth is of the Moon, August 20th, invisible.

A Table of the Moon's Age for the Year 1767. 29

Months	D.	H.	Months	D.	H.		
January	First quart.	7	3 M	July	First quart.	4	7 M
	Full moon	15	1 M		Full moon	11	4 A
	Last quart.	23	7 M		Last quart.	14	8 M
	New moon	30	3 M		New moon	25	7 A
February	First quart.	5	8 A	August	First quart.	2	11 A
	Full moon	13	7 A		Full moon	10	1 M
	Last quart.	21	9 A		Last quart.	16	3 A
	New moon	28	2 A		New moon	24	9 M
March	First quart.	7	10 M	Septem.	First quart.	1	1 M
	Full moon	15	2 A		Full moon	8	8 M
	Last quart.	23	9 M		Last quart.	15	1 M
	New moon	29	mid.		New moon	23	2 M
April	First quart.	6	3 M	October	First quart.	1	1 M
	Full moon	14	7 M		Full moon	7	5 A
	Last quart.	21	5 A		Last quart.	14	3 A
	New moon	28	9 M		New moon	22	7 A
May	First quart.	5	8 A		First quart.	30	11 M
	Full moon	13	9 A	November	Full moon	6	3 M
	Last quart.	20	1 A		Last quart.	13	9 M
	New moon	27	7 A		New moon	21	1 A
June	First quart.	14	2 A		First quart.	28	7 A
	Full moon	12	9 M	December	Full moon	5	2 A
	Last quart.	19	3 M		Last quart.	13	6 M
	New moon	26	6 M		New moon	21	4 M
					First quart.	28	4 M

Three Eclipses this Year, two of the Sun, and one of the Moon.

The first is of the Sun, February the 9th, invisible.

The second is of the Moon, July the 11th, visible.

The third is of the Sun, July the 25th, invisible.

Months	D.	H.	Months	D.	H.		
January	Full moon	4	4 M	July	Last quart.	7	6 M
	Last quart.	12	4 M		New moon	14	2 M
	New moon	19	6 A		First quart.	21	9 A
	First quart.	26	noon		Full moon	29	2 A
February	Full moon	2	8 A	August	Last quart.	5	11 M
	Last quart.	11	mid.		New moon	12	1 A
	New moon	18	6 M		First quart.	20	3 A
	First quart.	24	9 A		Full moon	28	1 M
March	Full moon	4	2 A	September	Last quart.	3	4 A
	Last quart.	11	6 A		New moon	11	3 M
	New moon	18	4 A		First quart.	19	7 M
	First quart.	25	8 M		Full moon	26	9 M
April	Full moon	2	8 M	October	Last quart.	2	mid.
	Last quart.	10	8 M		New moon	10	8 A
	New moon	17	1 M		First quart.	18	11 A
	First quart.	23	9 A		Full moon	25	6 A
May	Full moon	2	1 M	November	Last quart.	1	noon
	Last quart.	9	6 A		New moon	9	2 A
	New moon	16	9 M		First quart.	17	noon
	First quart.	23	noon		Full moon	24	4 M
	Full moon	31	3 A	December	Last quart.	1	4 M
June	Last quart.	8	1 M		New moon	9	8 M
	New moon	14	5 A		First quart.	16	11 A
	First quart.	22	4 M		Full moon	23	3 A
	Full moon	30	4 M		Last quart.	30	11 A

Six Eclipses this Year, three of the Sun, and three of the Moon.

The first is of the Moon, January the 4th, visible.

The second is of the Sun, January the 19th invisible.

The third is of the Moon, June the 30th, invisible.

The fourth is of the Sun, July the 14th, invisible.

The fifth is of the Sun, December the 9th, invisible.

The sixth is of the Moon December the 23d, invisible.

A Table of the Moon's Age for the Year 1769. 31

Months	D.	H.	Months	D.	H.		
January	New moon	8	1 M	July	New moon	3	3 A
	First quart.	15	9 M		First quart.	10	7 A
	Full moon	22	3 M		Full moon	18	10 A
	Last quart.	29	8 A		Last quart.	26	7 M
February	New moon	6	6 A	August	New moon	1	11 A
	First quart.	13	4 A		First quart.	9	11 M
	Full moon	20	5 A		Full moon	17	11 M
	Last quart.	28	5 A		Last quart.	24	1 A
March	New moon	8	6 M	Septem.	New moon	31	10 M
	First quart.	14	mid.		First quart.	8	5 M
	Full moon	22	9 M		Full moon	15	11 A
	Last quart.	30	1 A		Last quart.	22	6 A
April	New moon	6	5 A	October	New moon	29	10 A
	First quart.	13	8 M		First quart.	8	1 M
	Full moon	21	1 M		Full moon	15	10 M
	Last quart.	29	5 M		Last quart.	22	1 M
May	New moon	6	1 M	November	New moon	29	2 A
	First quart.	12	5 A		First quart.	6	7 A
	Full moon.	20	5 A		Full moon	13	8 A
	Last quart.	28	5 A		Last quart.	20	noon
June	New moon	4	9 M	December	New moon	28	8 M
	First quart.	11	5 M		First quart.	6	noon
	Full moon	19	9 M		Full moon	13	6 M
	Last quart.	27	1 M		Last quart.	20	1 M
					New moon	28	3 M

Five Eclipses this Year, three of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The first is of the Sun, January the 8th, invisible.

The second is of the Sun, June the 4th, visible 7 digits.

The third is of the Moon, June the 19th, invisible.

The fourth is of the Sun, November the 28th invisible.

The fifth is of the Moon, December the 13th, visible 6 digits.

The Use of the foregoing Tables of the Moon's Age.

IN the said Tables the one half Page contains the first six Months of the Year, the other half the following six Months; in the first Column of each half, towards the Left-hand are the Months; in the second the New, Full, and Quarters of the Moon; in the two following Columns are the Days and Hours of the said New, Full, and Quarters, either Morning or Afternoon, as the Letters A and M denote, A signifying Afternoon, M Morning: At the Bottom of each Table are the Eclipses for the respective Year.

The Use of the Tables is, readily by Inspection, to find the Day and Hour of the New, Full, or Quarters of the Moon.

Examp. 1. Suppose it was desired to find the Time of New Moon, *Jan. 1764*. First look for the Year 1764 on the Top of the Leaf, which having found, look for *January* in the first Column towards the Left-hand; then in the next Column in the same Month is found New Moon; and in the two following Columns against New Moon stands 3d. 10h. M. which shews that the New-moon in *January 1764* is the 3d Day at 10 o'Clock in the Morning. The same Directions serve for the Full Moon, or first and last Quarter.

To find the Moon's Age subtract the Day of the Change or New Moon from the Day proposed, the Remainder is the Moon's Age: Suppose therefore it was required to find the Moon's Age for *December 27, 1764*.

Looking in the Year 1764, the Table gives the New Moon for *Dec.* to be on the twenty-second Day, therefore 22 being subtracted from 27, there remains 5, whereby it appears the Moon is 5 Days old on the 27th of *December* in the Year 1764.

Example. Suppose it were required to find the Moon's Age on the 1st of *November, 1765*.

The last New Moon before *Nov. 1st* was *Oct. 14th*, but because you cannot take 14 from 1, you must add 31 (the Number of Days in *Oct.*) and from the Sum 32 subtract 14; The Remainder 18 is the Moon's Age required.

A TIDE-TABLE for the Sea Coasts of Great-Britain, Ireland, Norway, Holland, Flanders, France, Biscay, &c. Shewing what Moon makes Full Sea, upon the Full and Change Days, at the Places following, rang'd in Alphabetic Order.

A	H	M	At Albarmorich & Antwerp;	H	M
A T Army NNE. and SSW.	01	30	East and West	06	00
At Amsterdam & Armen-			At Alborough, SE. by S.		
tiers, NE. and SW.	03	00	and NW. by N.	09	45

At Abarwark, ENE. and WSW. —————— 04 30 At

The Tide-Table.

33

B

At Beachy and Blacktail, and before the Race of Blanquet, or Blanchart, N and S. —

Thwart of Beachy in the Offing, N by E. and S by W. —

At Blackness, in Bluet, at Bell Isle, NNE. and SSW. —

Without Bluet, and at Berwick, NE by N. & SW by S. —

The River of Bourdeaux, the South Coast of Bretagne, the Coast of Biscay, and at Bochness, NE. and SW. —

At Brest, before the Base, the River of Bourdeaux within the Haven, NE by E. & SW by W. —

In the Breesound, Bloy, Baltimore, ENE. and WSW. —

Before Bremen, and at Blackney, and in the Channel before Bourdeaux, E. and W. —

At Bristol Key, E by S. and W by N. —

At Bridgwater, E S E. and W N W. —

At Boulogne-deep, SSE&NNW C

In Condado, N. and S. —

In the Chamber of Rye, N by E. and S by W. —

Without Calais, at Corpus Christi Point, before and at Camfer, NNE. and SSW. —

Between Calgis and Dover, before Conquet, and at the North Cape, NE. and SW. —

At Cork, Calais, C. Clear and in the Creek, ENE. and WSW. —

At Caldy, and in the Bay of Carmarthen, E by N & W by S. —

At Concale, E. and W. —

Without the Caskets, in the Channel, SE by S. and NW by W. —

H. M

12 00

00 45

01 30

02 15

03 00

03 45

04 30

06 00

06 45

07 30

10 30

00 45

01 30

03 00

04 30

05 15

06 00

08 15

Between Guernsey, and the Caskets, before Cromer, before the Caskets and Guernsey, Seven Cliffs, and at Catness, SE. and NW. —

At the Caskets, and at Chamberness, SE by S. & NW by N. —

At Cows, in the Foss of Caen, in Calais-Road, and in Chamberness-Road, SSE and NNW. —

Before the Haven of Caen, in the Chamber, between Cripplesand and the Creyl, and at Calshot, S by E. and N by W. —

D.

At Dover-Pier, and before Dunkirk, N and S. —

At Denbeigh & Downs in the Road, NE by N. & SW by S. —

At Dort, NE and SW. —

At Dungervan, ENE. and WSW. —

At Dartmouth, E. and W. —

At Dublin, SE by E. and NW by W. —

At Dunbar, SE. and NW. —

At Dungeness and Dunnose, SE by S. and NW by N. —

At Dover, Dieppe, and in the Downs a-shore SSE. and N NW. —

E

At Embden, before the Elb, before the Eyder, and before Enchusen, N. and S. —

At Edam, NNE. and SSW. —

Before the Eastern & Western Emes, and at Engomonts, SE. and NW. —

F

On the Coast of Flanders, N. and S. —

At Flushing, N by E. and S by W. —

E

Before

H. M

09 00

09 45

10 30

11 15

12 00

02 15

03 00

04 30

06 00

08 15

09 00

09 45

10 30

12 00

01 30

09 00

12 00

00 45

The Tide-Table.

Before the <i>Fen</i> , in the Chan-	H.	M	<i>Horn</i> , and at <i>Hampton-Key</i> , N	H.	M
nel, NNE. and SSW. —	01	30	and S. —	12	00
Without <i>Fountny</i> , NE by N.	02	15	Under <i>Holy Island</i> , and at	01	30
and SW by S. —	03	00	<i>Horn</i> , NNE. and SSW. —	03	00
Without the Banks of <i>Flan-</i>	04	30	Before <i>Hartlepool</i> , NE. and	03	45
<i>ders</i> , NE. and SW. —	05	15	SW. —	05	15
At <i>Flamborough</i> and <i>Bridling-</i>	06	45	At <i>Huntcliff-foot</i> , NE by E.	06	00
<i>ton</i> , ENE and WSW. —	07	30	and SW by W. —	09	00
At the <i>Forn</i> in <i>Foy</i> , at <i>Fal-</i>	08	15	At <i>Humber</i> , E by N. & W by S.	10	30
<i>mouth</i> , E by N. and W by S.	09	00	Before <i>Hamborough</i> , at <i>Hull</i> ,	11	15
Between <i>Foy</i> and <i>Falmouth</i> ,	10	30	at the <i>Holms</i> , and before <i>Hum-</i>		
in the Channel, and at <i>Foul-</i>	11	15	<i>ber's Mouth</i> , E and W. —		
<i>ness</i> , E by S. and W by N. —			At <i>Harlem</i> , <i>Havre de Grace</i> ,		
Before the Coast of <i>Frize-</i>			and <i>Homehead</i> , SE and NW. —		
<i>land</i> and the <i>Fly</i> , ESE. and			At <i>St. Helens</i> , at <i>Harwich</i> ,		
WNW. —			and without the Banks of <i>Har-</i>		
Without the <i>Fly</i> , SE by E.			<i>wich</i> , SSE. and NNW. —		
and NW by W. —			At <i>Harwich</i> within, S by E.		
At <i>Frize</i> and <i>Fair-Isle</i> , NW.			and N by W. —		
and SE. —			I		
At the <i>Frith</i> , and at the <i>South</i>			At <i>Jutland Islands</i> , N. and S.		
<i>Foreland</i> , SSE. and NNW. —			On the West Coast of <i>Ire-</i>		
In <i>Fair Isle Roads</i> , and at the			<i>land</i> , NE. and SW. —		
<i>North Foreland</i> , S by E. and			In all the Havens of the		
N by W. —			South Coast of <i>Ireland</i> , E by N.		
G			and W by S. —		
In the Road of <i>Gibralter</i> , at			K		
<i>Graveling</i> , and before <i>Cherburg</i> ,			<i>Kentish Knock</i> , N. and S. —		
N and S. —			At <i>Kelliers</i> , NE. and SW. —		
Before <i>Goercee</i> , at <i>Guernsey</i> ,			At <i>Kingsale</i> , ENE & WSW. —		
and at <i>Gravesend</i> , NNE. and			At <i>Kilduyn</i> , ESE & WNW. —		
SSW. —			At <i>Keldive</i> , SE and NW. —		
At <i>Groin</i> , at <i>Gascoign</i> , and			L		
the Coast of <i>Galicia</i> , NE. and			At <i>Leith</i> , North and South		
SW. —			At <i>Lisbon</i> , NE by N. and		
Between <i>Guernsey</i> & <i>Caskets</i> ,			SW by S. —		
SE. and NW. —			At <i>London</i> , NE and SW. —		
Thwart of <i>Guernsey</i> in the			Thwart of <i>Londey</i> , and be-		
Channel, SE by S. and NW.			fore <i>Lynn</i> , E by N. and W.		
by N. —			by S. —		
In the <i>Chamber</i> and <i>Goeree-</i>			At <i>Lynn</i> Half-Tide, at <i>Lon-</i>		
<i>nd</i> , S by E. and N by W. —			<i>dey</i> , East and West —		
H			At <i>Lynn</i> , E by S. and W by		
Before the <i>Hever</i> , before			N. —		
			At		

The Tide-Table.

35

At the Lizard by the Land, ESE. and WNW. ———	H 07	M 30	Between the Naze and War- head of Lower, S by E & N by W.	H 11	M 15
At Lambay, SE. by E. and NW by W. ———	08	15	O		
At Leostaff, and thwart of it without the Banks, SE by S. and NW by N. ———	09	45	At Orkness, NE and SW. — At Orkney, SE and NW. — At Orfordness, SE by S. and NW by N. ———	03	00
In Leostaff-Road and at Long- sand-head, SSE. and NNW. — M.	10	30	At Orfordness, without the Banks, and between Orford and Orwell Waves, SSE. & NNW.	09	00
Within the Maes, at Maldon, N by E. and S by W. ———	00	45	At Orfordness, within the Sands, S by E. and N by W.	10	30
Before the Maes, NNE. and SSW. ———	01	30	At Ostend, N and S. ———	11	15
At the Maes, and before St. Matthew's Point, NE by E. and SW by W. ———	03	45	P		
In Mousehole, at St. Mat- thew's, and within Mount's-bay, ENE. and WSW. ———	04	30	At Portsmouth Half-Tide, N by W. and S by E. ———	11	15
In Milford, at Moonless, at St. Maloes, E by N. and W by S.	05	15	At the Pens, Porthus, and Poictu, NE and SW. ———	03	00
Between Mousehole and Fal- mouth, and in Milford-Haven, ESE. and WNW. ———	07	30	On the Coast of Portugal, NE by E. and SW by W. ———	03	45
In St. Magnes Sound, and at Magnes Castle, SE. by E. and NW by W. ———	08	15	In Plymouth, and before St. Paul's, E by N. and W by S.	05	15
At the Isle of Man, SE & NW Before Maregate, S by E. and N by W. ———	09	00	At St. Paul's, in the Haven, E and W. ———	06	00
N.	11	15	Before Podeffemeck, E by S. and W by N. ———	06	45
At Newport Half-tide, N & S	12	00	Thwart of Plymouth, ESE. and WNW. ———	07	30
At the West-end of the Nore, N by E. and S by W. ———	00	45	At the Race of Portland, SE. and NW. ———	09	00
Before the River of Nantz, NE. and SW. ———	03	00	Q		
At Newcastle, E by N & W by S.	05	15	At Queenborough, N. and S.	12	00
Before St. Nicholas, E by S. and W by N. ———	06	45	R		
At the Needles, at the Isle of Wight, SE by E. & NW by W.	08	15	At Rochester, N by E & S by W	00	45
All the Coast of Normandy, and Picardy, SSE. and NNW.	10	30	At Ramkins, NNE. & SSW.	01	30
			At Rotterdam in Robin-Hood's		
			Bay, and from the Race to the		
			Pole-head, NE. and SW. ———		
			At Rouen, and before Rochel,		
			NE by E. and SW by W. ———		
			In Ramsey, E by N & W by S.		
			S		
			In the Sleeve, between Ushant		
			and Scilly, at the Shoe, at the		
			E 2 Spits		

The Tide-Table.

Spits, at Southampton, and along the Swin, North and South —	H 12 00	M	In the Vourd, at the Bay, within Ushant, ENE & WSW.	H. 04 30	M
Upon the Coast of Spain, and in Shetland, NE. and SW. —	03 00		Without Ushant, E and W.	06 00	
At Scilly, the Sound, Scarborough & at Staples, NE by E & SW by W	03 45		St. Vallery, SSE. & NNW. W	10 30	
At Seven Isles, without the Haven, in the Broad Sound, ENE. and WSW. —	04 30		At Winchelsea, N by E. and S by W. —	00 45	
At the Mouth of Severn between Scilly & the Lizard, at the Spurn and Stockton, E by N. & W by S.	05 15		At the Weilings, and from the West-end of the Wight, NNE. and SSW. —	01 30	
Without Scilly, in the Channel, and at Salcombe, E. and W.	06 00		Before the Weilings, NE by N. and SW by S. —	02 15	
At Sedmouth, and at the Start, E by S. and W by N. —	06 45		At Whitby, NE. and SW.	03 00	
Off the Start in the Channel, ESE. and WNW. —	07 30		In the Sea of Wales, and Severn, ENE. and WSW. —	04 30	
Within the Seine, and before Shelbergh, at Cliffs, SE & NW.	09 00		In Wales, E by N & W by S.	05 15	
At Shoram, SE by S & NW by N	09 45		At Wells, at Weymouth, and		
At Seine-head, SSE. & NNW.	10 30		at Waterford, E. and W. —	06 00	
T			At Weymouth Key, E by S. and W by N. —	06 45	
Within Tervere, N by E. & S by W. —	00 45		At the Ness, by Wieringen, at Winterton, ESE. and WNW.	07 30	
Before Tervere, before the River of Thames, and at Tinmouth, NNE. and SSE. —	01 30		Thwart of the Isle of Wight, in the Channel, all within the Isle of Wight, between the Isle of Wight, and Beachy, by the shore, SE by E. & NW by W. —	08 15	
Before the Tees and Tinmouth, before the Bay of Tinmouth, NE. and SW. —	03 00		At the E. end of the Wight, and on Wieringen Flats, SE and NW. —	09 00	
At the Cliffs off the Texel, ENE. and WSW. —	04 30		Y		
In Torbay, and before the Texel, E. and W. —	06 00		Before Yarmouth, NNE. & SSW. —	01 00	
In the Road of the Texel, ESE. and WNW. —	07 30		At Youghall, ENE. and W. —	04 30	
At Torgen, SE. by S. and NW by N. —	09 45		SW. —		
U			At Yarmouth, SE by E. and NW by W. —	08 15	
Before Ureck, N. and S.	12 00		In Yarmouth Road, in Yarmouth Haven, SSE. & NNW. —	10 30	
At Use, NE. and S.W. —	03 00		Z		
Between Ushant, and the Main, NE by E. & SW by W.	03 45		On the Coast of Zealand, NNE. and SSW. —	01 30	
			In the Zurick-sea, NE & SW. —	03 00	
			T H E		

THE foregoing Table shews the Time of Full Sea at the several Places therein contained, upon the Full and Change Days of the Moon, which for more ready Use it is put in Alphabetic Order.

Example. Admit the Time of Full Sea at London, upon the Full and Change Days, be required.

Look into the Table under the Letter (L) it is found to flow at London North East and South West; that is, when it is Full Sea at London, the Moon will be, as it is vulgarly said, upon the North East and South West Points of the Compass, which is four Points, or 3 Hours.

The Use of this, together with the Moon's Southing, to find the Time of Full Sea at any Time, at any of the said Places is shewn below.

To find the Moon's Southing.

To find the Southing of the Moon, multiply the Moon's Age by 4, and divide the Product by 5, the Quotient is the Time of Southing in Hours, and the Remainder is so many 12 min. of an Hour.

Note. If the Moon's Age exceeds 15, reject the said 15, and take the Remainder, with which proceed instead of the Moon's Age, and it gives her Southing in the Morning.

Example. Suppose the Time of the Moon's Southing be required on the 25th of December, 1763. The Moon's Age found to be 21 Days, rejecting 15, the Remainder 6, which multiplied by 4 makes 24, which divided by 5, gives the Quotient 4 Hours, 06 Minutes, which is the Time of the Moon's Southing, as was required, and the Remainder 4, is 48 in the Morning.

I shall here add a Table of the Moon's Southing to every Day of her Age.

Moon's Age.	H.	M.
1—16	0—48	
2—17	1—36	
3—18	2—24	
4—19	3—12	
5—20	4—00	
6—21	4—48	
7—22	5—36	
8—23	6—24	
9—24	7—12	
10—25	8—00	
11—26	8—48	
12—27	9—36	
13—28	10—24	
14—29	11—12	
15—30	12—00	

The Use of the TABLE.

The first and second Columns shew the Moon's Age, the third the Southing.

Example.

The Moon being 9 Days old and her Southing required.

In the first Column under the Title Moon's Age stands 9; over against it in the last Column is 7 Hours 12 Minutes, the Time of the Southing required.

Note also, The same Southing serves for 24 Days old which serves for 9 Days, as the Table shews; only observe that if the Moon be under 15 Days old, her Southing is in the Afternoon, but

if above that Age, then in the Morning.

Thus

Thus having got the Moon's Southing, proceed to find the Time of Full Sea, as follows.

Suppose the Moon to be 9 Days old, the Time of Full Sea in the *Downs-a-shore*, is required.

By the foregoing Table it appears that a NNW. and SSE. Moon makes full Sea, which as the said Table shews, is 10 Hours 30 Minutes; to which adding the Moon's Southing at 9 Days old, (*viz.* 7 Hours 12 Minutes) it makes 17 Hours 42 Minutes, or 5 Hours 42 Minutes (rejecting 12 Hours) in the Morning.

But to be more exact use the following Table and Directions.

Moon's Age.	Time
	H. M.
1 — 16	0 — 43
2 — 17	1 — 20
3 — 18	1 — 52
4 — 19	2 — 22
5 — 20	2 — 52
6 — 21	3 — 26
7 — 22	4 — 7
8 — 23	4 — 55
9 — 24	5 — 50
10 — 25	6 — 53
11 — 26	7 — 59
12 — 27	9 — 4
13 — 28	10 — 8
14 — 29	11 — 5
15 — 30	00 — 0

Having found the Time of Full Sea, upon the Full and Change Days, by the preceding Table for that Purpose, enter this Table with the Moon's Age: Against which in the last Column are the Hours and Minutes to be added for the Time of Full Sea desired.

Example.

Suppose as before, the Moon being 9 Days old, and the Time of Full Sea in the *Downs-a-shore* is required.

A NNW. and SSE. Moon makes full Sea upon the Full and Change Days, which is 10 Hours 30 Minutes, this found enter the opposite Table with the Moon's Age 9 Days, against which stands 5 hours 50 min. which added to 10 hours 30 min. makes 16 hours 20 min. or 4 hours 20 min. (rejecting 12 hours) in the Morning.

Here follows

A New and Exact CALENDAR

O F

The Golden Number, Epact and Moveable Feasts, until the Year 1785; as also of the Sun's Place and Declination to every Day of the Year, for the First, Second, Third, and Leap-Year, calculated for, and from the Year 1760, and made to serve (without any considerable Error) till the Year 1775. Likewise the Sun's Rising, whereby may be found the Time of the Setting, and Length of the Day and Night; together with the Southing of the Principal Fixed Stars at Midnight.

A TABLE of the Dominical-Letters, Cycle of the Sun, Prime,
Epact, and Moveable Feasts, for 26 Years to come.

Years.	Dom. Letter	Cycle of ☽	Prime	Epact	Shrove-Sunday.	Easter-Sunday.	Whit-Sunday.
1760	F E	5	13	12	February 17	April 6	May 25
1761	D	6	14	23	March 1	March 22	May 10
1762	C	7	15	4	April 21	April 11	May 30
1763	B	8	16	15	February 13	March 3	May 22
1764	A G	9	17	26	March 4	April 22	June 10
1765	F	10	18	7	February 17	March 7	May 26
1766	E	11	19	18	March 9	March 30	May 18
1767	D	12	1	0	March 1	April 19	June 7
1768	C B	13	2	11	February 14	March 3	May 22
1769	A	14	3	22	March 5	March 26	May 14
1770	G	15	4	3	February 25	April 15	June 3
1771	F	16	5	14	March 10	March 31	May 19
1772	E D	17	6	25	March 1	April 19	June 7
1773	C	18	7	6	February 21	March 11	May 30
1774	B	19	8	17	March 13	April 3	May 22
1775	A	20	9	28	February 26	March 16	June 4
1776	G F	21	10	9	March 18	April 7	May 26
1777	E	22	11	20	March 9	March 30	May 18
1778	D	23	12	1	March 1	April 19	June 7
1779	C	24	13	12	February 14	March 4	May 23
1780	B A	25	14	23	March 6	March 26	May 14
1781	G	26	15	4	April 25	April 15	June 3
1782	F	27	16	15	March 10	March 31	May 19
1783	E	28	17	26	March 2	April 20	June 8
1784	D C	1	18	7	February 22	March 11	May 30
1785	B	2	19	18	March 6	March 27	May 15

January hath XXXI Days.

Month Days	Week Days	Remarkable days, and setting of Stars at Midnight	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year
			1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767
			1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775
○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ dec
D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M
1 A Circumcision.		W South	W		South	W	South	W		South
2 B Sun r. 8. 5.		10 41 23 03 11 26	11 42 22 57 12 27	11 42 22 54 12 22	11 42 22 56 11 22	10 56 23 02	10 56 23 02	11 57 22 57	11 57 22 57	12 58 22 51
3 C		12 44 22 51 13 28	12 44 22 51 13 28	12 48 13 13 22	12 48 13 13 22	12 50 12 12 22	12 50 12 12 22	13 59 22 45	13 59 22 45	13 59 22 45
4 D		13 45 22 45 14 29	13 45 22 45 14 29	13 42 14 14 22	13 42 14 14 22	13 43 13 13 22	13 43 13 13 22	13 59 22 45	13 59 22 45	13 59 22 45
5 E		14 46 22 39 15 30	14 46 22 39 15 30	14 35 15 15 22	14 35 15 15 22	14 36 15 01 22	14 36 15 01 22	15 01 22 38	15 01 22 38	15 01 22 38
6 F Epiphany.		15 47 22 33 16 31	15 47 22 33 16 31	15 27 16 17 22	15 27 16 17 22	15 29 16 02 22	15 29 16 02 22	16 02 22 31	16 02 22 31	16 02 22 31
7 G		16 48 22 26 17 33	16 48 22 26 17 33	16 19 17 18 22	16 19 17 18 22	16 21 17 03 22	16 21 17 03 22	17 03 22 23	17 03 22 23	17 03 22 23
8 H Castor&Polux		17 49 22 18 18 34	17 49 22 18 18 34	17 11 18 19 22	17 11 18 19 22	17 13 18 04 22	17 13 18 04 22	18 04 22 15	18 04 22 15	18 04 22 15
9 I Procyon.		18 51 22 10 19 35	18 51 22 10 19 35	18 22 03 19 20	18 22 03 19 20	18 22 05 19 20	18 22 05 19 20	19 05 22 07	19 05 22 07	19 05 22 07
10 J		19 52 22 01 20 36	19 52 22 01 20 36	19 21 54 20 21	19 21 54 20 21	19 21 56 20 21	19 21 56 20 21	20 06 21 59	20 06 21 59	20 06 21 59
11 K Sun r. 7. 56.		20 53 21 52 21 37	20 53 21 52 21 37	20 21 45 21 21	20 21 45 21 21	20 21 47 21 21	20 21 47 21 21	21 07 21 50	21 07 21 50	21 07 21 50
12 L		21 54 21 42 22 38	21 54 21 42 22 38	21 35 22 23 21	21 35 22 23 21	21 37 22 08 21	21 37 22 08 21	22 08 21 40	22 08 21 40	22 08 21 40
13 M		22 55 21 32 23 39	22 55 21 32 23 39	22 25 23 25 23	22 25 23 25 23	22 27 23 10 21	22 27 23 10 21	23 10 21 30	23 10 21 30	23 10 21 30
14 N		23 56 21 22 24 40	23 56 21 22 24 40	23 15 24 26 21	23 15 24 26 21	23 16 24 11 21	23 16 24 11 21	24 11 21 19	24 11 21 19	24 11 21 19
15 O		24 57 21 11 25 41	24 57 21 11 25 41	24 21 05 25 21	24 21 05 25 21	24 27 21 05 25	24 27 21 05 25	25 12 21 08	25 12 21 08	25 12 21 08
16 P		25 58 21 00 26 43	25 58 21 00 26 43	25 20 54 26 26	25 20 54 26 26	25 28 20 54 26	25 28 20 54 26	26 13 20 57	26 13 20 57	26 13 20 57
17 Q		26 59 20 48 27 44	26 59 20 48 27 44	26 42 27 29 20	26 42 27 29 20	26 42 27 14 20	26 42 27 14 20	27 14 20 45	27 14 20 45	27 14 20 45
18 R		28 00 20 36 28 45	28 00 20 36 28 45	28 29 28 30 20	28 29 28 30 20	28 30 20 30 20	28 30 20 30 20	29 15 20 33	29 15 20 33	29 15 20 33
19 S		29 02 20 23 29 46	29 02 20 23 29 46	29 16 29 31 20	29 16 29 31 20	29 18 20 18 20	29 18 20 18 20	29 16 20 20	29 16 20 20	29 16 20 20
20 T Sol in Aqua.		30 03 20 10 32 47	30 03 20 10 32 47	30 02 32 20 05	30 02 32 20 05	30 05 20 05 32	30 05 20 05 32	30 17 20 07	30 17 20 07	30 17 20 07
21 U		31 04 19 57 01 48	31 04 19 57 01 48	31 19 48 01 33	31 19 48 01 33	31 51 01 18 33	31 51 01 18 33	32 18 19 54	32 18 19 54	32 18 19 54
22 V		32 05 19 44 02 49	32 05 19 44 02 49	32 19 34 02 34	32 19 34 02 34	32 37 02 20 37	32 37 02 20 37	33 20 19 40	33 20 19 40	33 20 19 40
23 W		33 06 19 30 03 50	33 06 19 30 03 50	33 19 20 03 35	33 19 20 03 35	33 23 03 19 39	33 23 03 19 39	34 21 19 26	34 21 19 26	34 21 19 26
24 X		34 07 19 16 04 51	34 07 19 16 04 51	34 19 05 04 36	34 19 05 04 36	34 09 04 19 36	34 09 04 19 36	35 22 19 12	35 22 19 12	35 22 19 12
25 Y Conv. St. Paul		35 08 19 01 05 52	35 08 19 01 05 52	35 18 50 05 37	35 18 50 05 37	35 18 55 05 23	35 18 55 05 23	36 18 58 58	36 18 58 58	36 18 58 58
26 Z		36 09 18 46 06 53	36 09 18 46 06 53	36 18 35 06 38	36 18 35 06 38	36 18 40 06 23	36 18 40 06 23	37 18 43 43	37 18 43 43	37 18 43 43
27 A		37 10 18 31 07 54	37 10 18 31 07 54	37 20 07 39 18	37 20 07 39 18	37 24 07 24 18	37 24 07 24 18	38 18 27 27	38 18 27 27	38 18 27 27
28 B		38 11 18 15 08 55	38 11 18 15 08 55	38 04 08 40 18	38 04 08 40 18	38 08 08 25 18	38 08 08 25 18	39 18 11 11	39 18 11 11	39 18 11 11
29 C		39 11 17 59 09 56	39 11 17 59 09 56	39 17 48 09 41	39 17 48 09 41	39 17 52 09 26	39 17 52 09 26	40 17 55 17 55	40 17 55 17 55	40 17 55 17 55
30 D K. Charles M.		40 12 17 43 10 57	40 12 17 43 10 57	40 17 31 10 42	40 17 31 10 42	40 17 36 10 27	40 17 36 10 27	41 17 39 17 39	41 17 39 17 39	41 17 39 17 39
31 E		41 13 17 26 11 57	41 13 17 26 11 57	41 17 14 43 17	41 17 14 43 17	41 17 10 10 11	41 17 10 10 11	42 17 28 17 22	42 17 28 17 22	42 17 28 17 22

February hath XXVIII Days.

41

Month Days	Week Days	Remarkable days, and setting of Stars at Midnight.	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year
			1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767
			1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775
			○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec
			D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
1	S	Sun r. 7. 28.	12	14	17	09	12	58	16	57
2	E	Purif. Mary.	13	15	16	52	13	59	16	40
3	G		14	16	16	35	15	00	16	22
4	B		15	16	16	17	16	01	16	04
5	A		16	17	15	59	17	01	15	56
6	V		17	18	15	41	18	02	15	27
7	E		18	19	15	23	19	03	15	08
8	S		19	19	15	04	20	03	14	49
9	T		20	20	14	45	21	04	14	30
10	F		21	21	14	25	22	05	14	11
11	S		22	22	14	05	23	05	13	52
12	G		23	22	13	45	24	06	13	32
13	C		24	23	13	25	25	06	13	12
14	E	Valentine,	25	23	13	05	26	07	12	51
15	H	Lyon's Heart	26	24	12	45	27	08	12	30
16	B	Lyon's Neck.	27	24	12	24	28	08	12	09
17	F	Sun r. 7. 6.	28	25	12	03	29	09	11	48
18	G		29	25	11	42	X	09	11	27
19	H	Sol in Pisces	X	25	11	21	01	09	11	05
20	B		01	26	10	59	02	10	10	43
21	C		02	26	10	38	03	10	10	02
22	E	Sun r. 6. 49.	03	27	10	16	04	10	00	03
23	G		04	27	09	54	05	11	09	38
24	H	St. Matthias	05	27	09	31	06	11	09	16
25	B		06	27	09	09	07	11	08	54
26	C	Lower of the two Foremost	07	28	08	47	08	11	08	31
27	E		08	28	08	25	09	11	08	08
28	G	in ☐ of Great Bear.	09	28	08	02	10	12	07	46
29	H		10	28	07	39	When it is Leap-	Year,	Feb.	hath 29 Days

F

February 10 Day

1740

Age

Samuel, Scituate

March hath XXXI Days.

Month	Week Days	Remarkable days, and fou- thing of Stars at Midnight.	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year	
			1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767	
			1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775	
			○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	
			D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	
1		David.	*		South	*	South	*	South	*	South
2			11 28 07 16	11 12	07 24	10 57	07 28	10 43	07 34		
3			12 28 06 53	12 12	07 01	11 57	07 05	11 43	07 11		
4		Sun r. 6. 29.	13 28 06 30	13 12	06 38	12 57	06 42	12 43	06 48		
5			14 28 06 07	14 12	06 14	13 57	06 19	13 43	06 25		
6											
7			15 28 05 44	15 12	05 51	14 57	05 56	14 43	06 02		
8			16 28 05 21	16 12	05 28	15 57	05 33	15 43	05 39		
9			17 28 04 58	17 12	05 05	16 57	05 10	16 43	05 16		
10			18 28 04 54	18 12	04 41	17 57	04 46	17 43	04 52		
11		Sun r. 6. 14									
12			19 28 04 11	19 12	04 18	18 57	04 23	18 42	04 29		
13			20 28 03 47	20 11	03 54	19 57	03 59	19 42	04 05		
14			21 27 03 24	21 11	03 30	20 57	03 36	20 42	03 42		
15			22 27 03 00	22 11	03 06	21 56	03 12	21 42	03 18		
16		Lyon's Tail.	23 27 02 37	23 11	02 42	22 56	02 49	22 42	02 55		
17		Lower of two	24 26 02 13	24 10	02 19	23 56	02 25	23 41	02 31		
18		latter in □ of	25 26 01 49	25 10	01 55	24 56	02 01	24 41	02 07		
19		Great Bear.	26 26 01 25	26 09	01 32	25 55	01 37	25 41	01 43		
20											
21			27 25 01 01	27 09	01 08	26 55	01 14	26 40	01 20		
22			28 25 00 38	28 09	00 44	27 54	00 50	27 40	00 56		
23			29 24 00 14	29 08	00 21	28 54	00 26	28 39	00 33		
24		Sol in Aries.	γ 24 Nor. 09	γ 08	Nor. 02	29 53	00 02	29 39	00 09		
25											
26		Upper of two	01 23 00 33	01 07	00 26	γ 53	Nor. 21	γ 38	Nor. 14		
27		latter in □ of	02 23 00 56	02 06	00 50	01 52	00 44	01 38	00 38		
28		great Bear.	03 22 01 20	03 06	01 14	02 51	01 08	02 37	01 02		
29			04 21 01 44	04 05	01 37	03 51	01 32	03 36	01 26		
30		Lady-Day.	05 21 02 08	05 04	02 01	04 50	01 56	04 36	01 50		
31			06 20 02 31	06 04	02 24	05 49	02 19	05 35	02 13		
			07 19 02 54	07 03	02 48	06 48	02 43	06 34	02 37		
			08 18 03 17	08 02	03 11	07 48	03 06	07 33	03 00		
32		Sun r. 5. 38.	09 17 03 41	09 01	03 35	08 47	08 30	08 33	03 24		
33			10 16 04 04	10 00	03 58	09 46	03 53	09 32	03 47		
34			11 16 04 27	11 00	04 21	10 45	04 16	10 31	04 10		

April hath XXX Days.

43

Month Days	Week Days	Remarkable days, and setting of Stars at Midnight	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year	
			1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767	
			1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775	
			○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	
			D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	
			γ		North	γ	North	γ	North	γ	North
1	G	Last but two in great Bear's Tail.	12	15 04	50 11	59 04	44 11	44 04	39 11	30 04	33
2	A		13	14 05	13 12	58 05	07 12	43 05	02 12	29 04	50
3	B		14	13 05	36 13	57 05	31 13	42 05	25 13	28 05	19
4	C	Sun. r. 5. 31.	15	12 05	59 14	56 05	54 14	41 05	48 14	27 05	42
5	A		16	10 06	22 15	55 06	17 15	40 06	11 15	26 06	05
6	E		17	09 06	45 16	53 06	39 16	39 06	33 16	25 06	28
7	F		18	08 07	08 17	52 07	02 17	38 06	56 17	24 06	51
8	G	Virgin's Spike	19	07 07	30 18	51 07	24 18	37 07	18 18	22 07	13
9	A	Last but one in great Bear's Tail.	20	06 07	52 19	50 07	46 19	35 07	41 19	21 07	35
10	B		21	05 08	14 20	49 08	08 20	34 08	03 20	20 07	57
11	C		22	03 08	36 21	48 08	30 21	33 08	25 21	19 08	20
12	D	Sun r. 5. 12.	23	02 08	58 22	46 08	52 22	32 08	47 22	17 08	42
13	E		24	01 09	20 23	45 09	14 23	30 09	09 23	16 09	04
14	F		24	59 09	42 24	43 09	35 24	29 09	30 24	15 09	25
15	G	Last in great Bear's Tail.	25	58 10	03 25	42 09	57 25	28 09	52 25	13 09	47
16	A		26	56 10	24 26	41 10	18 26	26 10	13 26	12 10	08
17	B	Sun r. 5. 6.	27	55 10	45 27	39 10	39 27	25 10	34 27	10 10	29
18	C		28	53 11	06 28	38 11	00 28	23 10	55 28	09 10	50
19	D		29	52 11	27 29	36 11	21 29	22 11	16 29	07 11	11
20	E	Sol in Taurus	8	50 11	47 8	35 11	41 8	20 11	37 8	06 11	31
21	F	Sun r. 4. 55.	01	49 12	07 01	33 12	02 01	18 11	58 01	04 11	52
22	G	Dragon's Tail	02	47 12	27 02	31 12	22 02	17 12	18 02	03 12	12
23	A	St. George.	03	45 12	47 03	30 12	42 03	15 12	37 03	01 12	32
24	B	Arcturus.	04	44 13	07 04	28 13	02 04	13 12	57 03	59 12	52
25	C	St. Mark Evan	05	42 13	27 05	26 13	21 05	12 13	17 04	58 13	12
26	D		06	40 13	46 06	24 13	40 06	10 13	36 05	56 13	31
27	E		07	38 14	05 07	23 14	00 07	08 13	55 06	54 13	50
28	F	Day inc. 6.55	08	37 14	24 08	21 14	19 08	06 14	14 07	52 14	09
29	G		09	35 14	43 09	19 14	38 09	05 14	33 08	51 14	28
30	A		10	33 15	01 10	17 14	56 10	03 14	51 09	49 14	47

May hath XXXI Days.

Month	Days	Week	Days	Remarkable days, and something of Stars at Midaight.	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year
					1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767
					1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775
					○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec
					D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
1	B	Phil. & Jacob	11 31 15 19	11 15 15 14	11	01	15	09	10	47	15	05
2	L	Sun r. 4. 38.	12 29 15 37	12 13 15 32	11	59	15	27	11	45	15	23
3	D		13 27 15 54	13 11 15 50	12	57	15	45	12	43	15	41
4	E		14 25 16 11	14 09 16 07	13	55	16	03	13	41	15	59
5	F	Upper of two	15 23 16 28	15 07 16 24	14	53	16	20	14	39	16	16
6	G	foremost in □	16 21 16 45	16 05 16 41	15	51	16	37	15	37	16	33
7	H	of Little Bear	17 19 17 02	17 03 16 58	16	49	16	53	16	35	16	50
8	B	N. Scale of ≈	18 17 17 18	18 01 17 14	17	47	17	09	17	33	17	06
9	C		19 15 17 34	18 59 17 30	18	45	17	25	18	31	17	22
10	D		20 12 17 50	19 57 17 45	19	43	17	41	19	29	17	38
11	E		21 10 18 05	20 55 18 01	20	40	17	57	20	26	17	54
12	F		22 08 18 20	21 53 18 16	21	38	18	12	21	24	18	09
13	G	Sun r. 4. 17.	23 06 18 35	22 51 18 31	22	36	18	27	22	22	18	24
14	H	Brightest in	24 04 18 49	23 48 18 45	23	34	18	42	23	20	18	38
15	B	the Crown.	25 01 19 03	24 46 19 00	24	31	18	56	24	18	18	53
16	C	Brightest in	5 59 19 17	25 42 19 14	25	29	19	10	25	16	19	07
		Serpent's neck										
17	D		26 57 19 31	26 41 19 27	26	27	19	24	26	14	19	20
18	E		27 54 19 44	27 39 19 40	27	25	19	37	27	11	19	33
19	F		28 52 19 57	28 37 19 53	28	22	19	50	28	08	19	46
20	G	Scorpion's Forehead.	29 50 20 09	29 34 20 06	29	20	20	03	29	06	19	59
21	H	Sol in Gemini	II 47 20 21	II 32 20 18	II	18	20	15	II	04	20	12
22	B	Sun r. 4. 5.	01 45 20 33	01 29 20 30	01	15	20	27	01	01	20	24
23	C		02 42 20 44	02 27 20 41	02	13	20	38	01	59	20	36
24	D		03 40 20 55	03 24 20 52	03	10	20	49	02	56	20	47
25	E	Scorpion's Heart.	04 38 21 06	04 22 21 03	04	08	21	00	03	54	20	58
26	F		05 35 21 16	05 20 21 14	05	06	21	11	04	51	21	09
27	G		06 32 21 26	06 17 21 24	06	03	21	21	05	49	21	19
28	H		07 30 21 36	07 15 21 34	07	00	21	31	06	46	21	29
29	B	K.C.II.B&R.	08 27 21 45	08 12 21 43	07	58	21	40	07	44	21	39
30	C	Sun r. 3. 55.	09 25 21 54	09 09 21 52	08	55	21	49	08	41	21	48
31	D		10 22 22 02	10 07 22 01	09	53	21	58	09	39	21	56

June hath XXX Days.

45

Month Days	Week Days	Remarkable days, and setting of Stars at Midnight	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year
			1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767
		1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775	
		○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	
		D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	
1	E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	H	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Sol in Cancer	25	23	29	20	10	23	29	56	23
22	Sun. r. 3. 47.	01	22	23	29	01	07	23	29	53
23	John Baptist	02	20	23	28	02	04	23	29	50
24		03	17	23	27	03	02	23	29	47
25		04	14	23	25	03	59	23	29	42
26		05	11	23	23	04	56	23	29	39
27	Brightest in the Harp.	06	08	23	20	05	53	23	29	36
28		07	06	23	17	06	50	23	29	25
29	Peter Apostle	08	03	23	14	07	47	23	29	22
30		09	00	23	11	08	45	23	29	19

July hath XXXI Days.

July hath XXXI Days.														
Month : days	Week Days	Remarkable days, and setting of Stars at Midnight.	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year				
			1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767				
			1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775				
				○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec			
				D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	
				26	North	26	North	26	North	26	North	26	North	
1	S	09	58	23	07	09	42	23	07	09	28	23	09	
2	H	10	55	23	02	10	39	23	03	10	25	23	04	
3	A	11	52	22	57	11	36	22	59	11	22	22	59	
4	R	12	49	22	52	12	33	22	54	12	19	22	54	
5	Sun r. 3. 53.	13	46	22	46	13	30	22	48	13	16	22	49	
6		14	43	22	40	14	28	22	42	14	13	22	43	
7		15	40	22	34	15	25	22	35	15	11	22	37	
8		16	38	22	27	16	22	22	28	16	08	22	30	
9	Sun r. 3. 58.	17	35	22	20	17	19	22	21	17	05	22	23	
10		18	32	22	12	18	16	22	14	18	02	22	16	
11		19	29	22	04	19	14	22	06	18	59	22	08	
12		20	26	21	55	20	11	21	58	19	57	22	00	
13		21	23	21	46	21	08	21	49	20	54	21	20	
14		22	21	21	37	22	05	21	40	21	51	21	37	
15		23	18	21	28	23	03	21	31	22	48	21	34	
16		24	15	21	18	24	00	21	21	23	46	21	23	
17	Sun r. 4. 4.	25	12	21	08	24	57	21	11	24	43	21	13	
18	Sol in Leo	26	10	20	57	25	54	21	00	25	40	21	03	
19		27	07	20	46	26	52	20	49	26	37	20	52	
20		28	04	20	35	27	49	20	38	27	35	20	41	
21		29	02	20	24	28	46	20	27	28	33	20	29	
22		29	59	20	12	29	43	20	15	29	30	20	17	
23		30	51	19	59	30	41	20	03	30	27	20	05	
24		31	53	19	46	31	38	19	50	01	24	19	53	
25	James Apostle	02	51	19	33	02	35	19	37	02	21	19	40	
26		03	48	19	20	03	33	19	24	03	19	19	27	
27	Sun r. 4. 16.	04	46	19	06	04	30	19	10	04	16	19	14	
28	Swan's Tail.	05	43	18	52	05	29	18	56	05	13	19	04	
29	Dog days be.	06	40	18	38	06	25	18	42	06	11	18	46	
30		07	38	18	23	07	22	18	28	07	08	18	31	
		08	35	18	08	08	20	18	13	08	06	18	16	

August hath XXXI Days.

47

Month Days	Week Days	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year	
		1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767	
		1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775	
		○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	
		D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	
		8	North	8	North	8	North	8	North	
1	C	Lammas.	09 33	17 53	09 17	17 58	09 03	18 01	08 49	18 05
2	D	Sun r. 4. 20.	10 30	17 38	10 15	17 43	10 01	17 46	09 47	17 50
3	E		11 28	17 22	11 12	17 27	10 58	17 30	10 44	17 34
4	F		12 25	17 06	12 10	17 11	11 55	17 14	11 42	17 18
5	G		13 23	16 50	13 07	16 55	12 53	16 58	12 39	17 02
6	H		14 20	16 33	14 05	16 38	13 51	16 42	13 37	16 46
7	I		15 18	16 16	15 02	16 21	14 48	16 25	14 34	16 29
8	J		16 15	15 59	16 00	16 04	15 46	16 08	15 32	16 12
9	K		17 13	15 42	16 58	15 47	16 43	15 51	16 29	15 55
10	L		18 11	15 24	17 55	15 29	17 41	15 33	17 27	15 38
11	M	Sun r. 4. 35.	19 08	15 06	18 53	15 11	18 38	15 16	18 24	15 20
12	N		20 06	14 48	19 50	14 53	19 36	14 58	19 22	15 02
13	O	Sun r. 5. 39.	21 04	14 30	20 48	14 35	20 34	14 40	20 20	14 44
14	P		22 01	14 11	21 46	14 17	21 31	14 21	21 18	14 26
15	Q		22 59	13 53	22 44	13 58	22 29	14 02	22 15	14 07
16	R		23 57	13 34	23 41	13 39	23 27	13 43	23 13	13 48
17	S		24 55	13 15	24 39	13 20	24 25	13 24	24 11	13 29
18	T		25 52	12 55	25 37	13 00	25 22	13 05	25 09	13 10
19	U		26 50	12 36	26 35	12 41	26 20	12 45	26 06	12 50
20	V		27 48	12 16	27 33	12 21	27 18	12 25	27 04	12 30
21	W	Sun r. 4. 53.	28 46	11 56	28 30	12 01	28 16	12 05	28 02	12 10
22	X		29 44	11 35	29 28	11 41	29 14	11 45	29 00	11 51
23	Y	Sol in Virgo	30 42	11 15	MR 26	11 21	MR 12	11 25	29 58	11 30
24	Z	Barthol. Ap.	01 40	10 54	01 24	11 00	01 10	11 05	MR 56	11 09
25	A		02 38	10 33	02 22	10 39	02 08	10 44	01 54	10 49
26	B		03 36	10 12	03 20	10 18	03 06	10 23	02 52	10 28
27	C		04 34	09 51	04 18	09 57	04 04	10 02	03 50	10 07
28	D		05 32	09 30	05 16	09 36	05 02	09 41	04 48	09 46
29	E		06 30	09 06	06 14	09 15	06 00	09 20	05 46	09 25
30	F	Sun r. 5. 13.	07 28	08 47	07 12	08 53	05 58	08 58	06 44	09 04
31	G		08 26	08 25	08 10	08 31	07 56	08 36	07 42	08 42

September hath XXX Days.

Month Days	Week Day	Remarkable days, and setting of Stars at Midnight.	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year
			1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767
		1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775	
			○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec
			D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M	D M
1	F	Fomalhaut	09 24 08	03 09 09	08 09 08	09 54	08 14 08	40 08 20		
2	G	London b. 66	10 22 07	41 10 07	07 47 09	53	07 52 09	38 07 58		
3	H	First in Pegasus's Wing.	11 21 07	19 11 05	07 25 10	51	07 30 10	37 07 36		
4	V		12 19 06	57 12 03	07 03 11	49	07 08 11	35 07 13		
5	S		13 17 06	35 13 02	06 41 12	47	06 46 12	33 06 51		
6	M		14 16 06	12 14 00	06 19 13	46	06 24 13	32 06 29		
7	E	Sun r. 5. 28.	15 14 05	50 14 58	05 56 14	44	06 01 14	30 06 07		
8	A	Dog days end	16 12 05	27 15 57	05 33 15	42	05 38 15	28 05 44		
9	G		17 11 05	04 16	55 05 10	16	41 05 16	16 27 05	22	
10	H		18 09 04	41 17	54 04 47	17	39 04 53	17 25 04	59	
11	B		19 08 04	18 18	52 04 24	18	38 04 30	18 24 04	36	
12	C	Sun r. 5. 35.	20 06 03	55 19	51 04 01	19	36 04 07	19 22 04	13	
13	S		21 05 03	32 20	49 03 38	20	35 03 44	20 21 03	50	
14	E		22 04 03	09 21	48 03 15	21	33 03 21	21 19 03	27	
15	F		23 02 02	46 22	46 02 52	22	32 02 58	22 18 03	04	
16	G		24 01 02	23 23	45 02 29	23	30 02 35	23 16 02	40	
17	A	Sun r. 5. 49.	24 59 02	00 24	44 02 06	24	29 02 11	24 15 02	17	
18	B		25 58 01	36 25	42 01 43	25	28 01 47	25 14 01	53	
19	C		26 57 01	13 26	41 01 20	26	26 01 24	26 12 01	30	
20	D	Andro. head	27 56 00	49 27	40 00 56	27	25 01 01	27 11 01	07	
21	E	Mathew Evans	28 55 00	26 28	38 00 33	28	24 00 38	28 10 00	44	
22	F	Sun r. 6. o.	29 53 00	02 29	37 00 09	29	23 00 14	29 09 00	20	
23	G	Solin Libra	52	Sou. 21	36 Sou. 14	52	Sou. 09	52	Sou. 03	
24	H	End of Pegasus's Wing.	01 51 00	44 01	35 00 38	01	21 00 32	01 06 00	26	
25	B		02 50 01	08 02	34 01 01	02	20 00 56	02 05 00	50	
26	C		03 49 01	31 03	33 01 25	03	19 01 19	03 04 01	13	
27	D		04 48 01	55 04	32 01 48	04	18 01 43	04 03 01	37	
28	E	Sun r. 6. 9.	05 47 02	18 05	31 02 12	05	17 02 06	05 02 02	00	
29	F	St. Michael.	06 46 02	41 06	30 02 36	06	16 02 29	06 01 02	23	
30	G		07 45 03	05 07	29 03 59	07	15 02 52	07 01 02	46	

October hath XXXI Days.

49

Month Days	Week Days	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year
		1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767
		1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775
		○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec
		D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
		≈	South	≈	South	≈	South	≈	South
1	A	Sun r. 6. 13.	08 45 03 28	08 28 03 23	08 14 03 16	08 00 03 10			
2	B		09 44 03 52 09	28 03 46 09 13	03 39 08 59	03 34			
3	C		10 43 04 15 10	27 04 09 10 12	04 03 09 58	03 57			
4	D		11 42 04 38 11	26 04 32 11 12	04 26 10 57	04 20			
5	E	Pole Star.	12 42 05 01	12 25 04 55	12 11 04 49	11 57 04 44			
6	F		13 41 05 24	13 25 05 18	13 10 05 12	12 56 05 07			
7	G		14 40 05 47	14 24 05 41	14 10 05 35	13 55 05 30			
8	H	Southermost in Andromeda's Girdle.	15 40 06 10	15 23 06 04	15 09 05 58	14 55 05 53			
9	I	Sun r. 6. 29.	16 39 06 33	16 23 06 27	16 08 06 21	15 54 06 16			
10	J		17 39 06 56	17 22 06 49	17 08 06 44	16 53 06 39			
11	K		18 38 07 19	18 22 07 12	18 07 07 07	17 53 07 02			
12	L	Sun r. 6. 35.	19 37 07 42	19 21 07 35	19 07 07 30	18 52 07 25			
13	M		20 37 08 04	20 21 07 58	20 06 07 53	19 52 07 48			
14	N		21 37 08 26	21 20 08 20	21 06 08 15	20 52 08 10			
15	O		22 36 08 48	22 20 08 42	22 06 08 37	21 51 08 32			
16	P		23 36 09 10	23 20 09 04	23 05 08 59	22 51 08 54			
17	Q		24 36 09 32	24 19 09 26	24 05 09 21	23 50 09 16			
18	R	Luke Evan.	25 35 09 54	25 19 09 48	25 05 09 43	24 50 09 38			
19	S		26 35 10 16	26 19 10 10	26 04 10 05	25 50 10 00			
20	T		27 35 10 38	27 19 10 32	27 04 10 27	26 50 10 22			
21	U	Sun r. 6. 52.	28 35 10 59	28 19 10 54	28 04 10 48	27 50 10 43			
22	V	Andromeda's	29 35 11 20	29 18 11 15	29 04 11 09	28 49 11 04			
23	W	Southermost	≈ 35 11 41	≈ 18 11 36	≈ 04 11 30	29 49 11 25			
24	X	Foot.	01 35 11 02	01 18 11 57	01 04 11 51	≈ 49 11 46			
	Y	Sol in Scorpio							
25	Z	Sun r. 7. 4.	02 35 12 23	02 18 12 18	02 04 12 12	01 49 12 07			
26	A		03 35 12 44	03 18 12 38	03 04 12 33	02 49 12 28			
27	B		04 35 13 04	04 18 12 59	04 04 12 53	03 49 12 49			
28	C	Simon & Jude	05 35 13 24	05 18 13 29	05 04 13 13	04 49 13 09			
29	D		06 35 13 44	06 18 13 39	06 04 13 33	05 49 13 29			
30	E	Sun r. 7. 10.	07 35 14 04	07 18 13 58	07 04 13 53	06 49 13 49			
31	F		08 35 14 23	08 18 14 17	08 04 14 13	07 49 14 08			

G

Month Days	Week Days	Remarkable days, and setting of Stars at Midnight.	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year
			1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767
		○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	
		D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	
			m	South	m	South	m	South	m	South
1	A	All Saints	09 35	14 42	09 19	14 37	09 04	14 32	08 50	14 27
2	C	Sun r. 2. 14	10 35	15 01	10 19	14 56	10 04	14 51	09 50	14 47
3	F		11 36	15 20	11 19	15 15	11 05	15 10	10 50	15 06
4	H	K. Will. Nat.	12 36	15 39	12 19	15 34	12 05	15 29	11 50	15 25
5	A	Powder Plot	13 36	15 57	13 20	15 52	13 05	15 47	12 51	15 43
6	B		14 37	16 15	14 20	16 10	14 05	16 05	13 51	16 01
7	C		15 37	16 33	15 20	16 28	15 06	16 23	14 51	16 19
8	D		16 37	16 50	16 21	16 45	16 06	16 41	15 52	16 37
9	E		17 38	17 07	17 21	17 02	17 07	16 58	16 52	16 54
10	F	Sun r. 7. 29.	18 38	17 24	18 22	17 19	18 07	17 15	17 52	17 11
11	G	Martin B.	19 39	17 40	19 22	17 36	19 07	17 32	18 53	17 28
12	H		20 39	17 56	20 23	17 52	20 08	17 48	19 53	17 44
13	I	Sun r. 7. 34.	21 40	18 12	21 23	18 08	21 08	18 04	20 54	18 00
14	C		22 40	18 28	22 24	18 24	22 09	18 20	21 54	18 16
15	D		23 41	18 43	23 24	18 39	23 10	18 35	22 55	18 32
16	E		24 41	18 58	24 25	18 54	24 10	18 50	23 55	18 47
17	F		25 42	19 13	25 25	19 09	25 11	19 05	24 56	19 02
18	G		26 43	19 27	26 25	19 24	26 11	19 20	25 57	19 16
19	H		27 43	19 41	27 26	19 38	27 12	19 34	26 57	19 30
20	B		28 44	19 54	28 27	19 51	28 13	19 48	27 58	19 44
21	C		29 45	20 07	29 28	20 04	29 14	20 01	28 59	19 58
22	D	Sol in Sagit.	30 46	20 20	29 20	17 17	30 14	20 14	29 59	20 11
23	E		01 46	20 32	01 30	20 30	01 15	20 27	01 00	20 24
24	F	Sun r. 7. 47.	02 47	20 44	02 30	20 42	02 16	20 39	02 01	20 36
25	G		03 48	20 56	03 31	20 54	03 17	20 51	03 02	20 48
26	H		04 49	21 08	04 32	21 05	04 17	21 02	04 03	20 59
27	B		05 50	21 19	05 33	21 16	05 18	21 13	05 03	21 10
28	C		06 51	21 30	06 34	21 26	06 19	21 24	06 04	21 21
29	E	Aldebaran.	07 51	21 40	07 35	21 36	07 20	21 34	07 05	21 31
30	D	Andrew Ap.	08 52	21 49	08 36	21 46	08 21	21 44	08 06	21 41

December hath XXXI Days.

51

Month Days	Week Days	Remarkable days, and sou- thing of Stars at Midnight.	Leap	Year	First	Year	Second	Year	Third	Year	
			1760	1764	1761	1765	1762	1766	1763	1767	
			1768	1772	1769	1773	1770	1774	1771	1775	
			○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	○ pla	○ dec	
			D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	
1	F	Sun r. 7. 58.	09 53	21 58	09 37	21 55	09 22	21 53	09 07	21 21	51
2	G		10 54	22 07	10 38	22 04	10 23	22 02	10 08	22 22	00
3	H		11 55	22 15	11 38	22 13	11 24	22 11	11 09	22 22	09
4	I		12 56	22 23	12 39	22 21	12 25	22 19	12 12	22 22	17
5	J		13 57	22 31	13 40	22 29	13 26	22 27	13 13	22 22	25
6	K		14 58	22 38	14 41	22 36	14 27	22 34	14 12	22 22	32
7	L		15 59	22 45	15 42	22 43	15 28	22 41	15 13	22 32	39
8	M		17 00	22 51	16 43	22 49	16 29	22 47	16 14	22 22	46
9	N		18 01	22 56	17 44	22 55	17 30	22 53	17 17	22 22	52
10	O		19 02	23 01	18 45	23 00	18 31	22 59	18 18	22 22	58
11	P	Sun r. 8. 5.	20 03	23 06	19 47	23 05	19 32	23 04	19 19	23 23	03
12	Q	First in Ori- on's Belt.	21 04	23 10	20 48	23 10	20 33	23 09	20 18	23 23	08
13	R		22 05	23 14	21 49	23 14	21 34	23 13	21 21	19 23	12
14	S	Last in Ori- on's Belt.	23 07	23 18	22 50	23 17	22 35	23 16	22 22	20 23	16
15	T		24 08	23 21	23 51	23 20	23 36	23 19	23 21	23 19	
16	U		25 09	23 23	24 52	23 23	24 37	23 22	24 23	23 23	22
17	V	Orion's right shoulder and	26 10	23 25	25 53	23 25	25 38	23 24	25 24	23 23	24
18	W		27 11	23 27	26 54	23 27	26 39	23 26	25 25	23 23	26
19	X	Auriga's right shoulder.	28 12	23 28	27 55	23 28	27 41	23 27	26 26	23 23	28
20	Y		29 13	23 29	28 57	23 29	28 42	23 28	27 27	23 23	29
—	Z	Sun r. 8. 9.									
21	A	Thomas Ap.	yp 15	23 29	29 58	23 29	29 43	23 29	29 29	23 23	29
22	B	Sol in Capri.	01 16	23 29	yp 59	23 29	yp 44	23 29	yp 29	23 23	29
23	C		02 17	23 28	02 00	23 28	01 45	23 28	01 31	23 23	28
24	D	Foot of g. Dog	03 18	23 26	03 01	23 27	02 47	23 27	02 32	23 23	27
—	E										
25	F	Nat. of Christ	04 19	23 24	04 04	23 25	03 48	23 25	03 03	23 23	26
26	G	St. Stephen	05 20	23 22	05 04	23 23	04 49	23 23	04 04	23 23	24
27	H	St. John Evan	06 22	23 20	06 05	23 20	05 50	23 21	05 35	23 23	22
28	I	Innocents.	07 23	23 17	07 06	23 17	06 51	23 18	06 36	23 23	19
—	J										
29	K	Mouth of the great Dog or	08 24	23 13	08 07	23 14	07 52	23 14	07 38	23 16	
30	L		09 25	23 09	09 08	23 10	08 54	23 10	08 39	23 12	
31	M	Syrius.	10 26	23 04	10 10	23 06	09 55	23 06	09 40	23 08	

A T A B L E of the Variation of the Sun's Declination to every
15 Degrees of Longitude, from the Meridian of *London.*

Degrees of Longitude from the Meridian of L O N D O N.

Daily Vari.	Deg. 15	Deg. 30	Deg. 45	Deg. 60	Deg. 75	Deg. 90	Deg. 105	Deg. 120	Deg. 135	Deg. 150	Deg. 165	Deg. 180
Min	min.	min.	min.	min.	min.	min.						
2	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
3	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
4	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	02	02	02	02
5	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	02	02	02	02	02
6	00	00	01	01	01	01	02	02	02	02	03	03
7	00	01	01	01	01	02	02	02	03	03	03	03
8	00	01	01	01	02	02	02	03	03	03	04	04
9	00	01	01	01	02	02	03	03	03	04	04	04
10	00	01	01	02	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	05
11	00	01	01	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	05	05
12	00	01	01	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	05	06
13	01	01	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	05	06	06
14	01	01	02	02	03	03	04	05	05	06	06	07
15	01	01	02	03	03	04	04	05	06	06	07	07
16	01	01	02	03	03	04	05	05	06	07	07	08
17	01	01	02	03	04	04	05	06	06	07	08	08
18	01	02	02	03	04	04	05	06	07	07	08	09
19	01	02	02	03	04	05	06	06	07	08	09	09
20	01	02	02	03	04	05	06	07	07	08	09	10
21	01	02	03	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	10
22	01	02	03	04	05	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
23	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	11
24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12

IN every Page there is 11 Columns, the first shews the Day of the Month, the second the Day of the Week, expressed by the Letters, A, B, C, &c. the third the Southing of several Stars at Midnight, at which Time the said Stars may (in the Absence of the Moon, and Weather permitting) be observed, thereby to find the Latitude; in the same Column is given the Time of Sun-rising, (and by subtracting the Time of rising from 12 Hours, gives the Time of setting) the eight following Columns shew the Sun's Place and Declination for Leap-Year, First, Second, and Third, according to their respective Titles.

For the more ready knowing of Leap-Year, the following Table is inserted, where it is found by Inspection, and then follow the First, Second, and Third Years after Leap-Year.

Leap-Year.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
1760	1761	1762	1763
1764	1765	1766	1767
1768	1769	1770	1771
1772	1773	1774	1775
1776	1777	1778	1779
1780	1781	1782	1783
1784	1785	1786	1787
1788	1789	1790	1791

The Use of the CALENDAR.

To find the Day of the Week or Month for any Time past, or to come, by the Calendar.

First, Find the Dominical Letter for the Year, then proceed as follows.

Example 1. Suppose it is required to find what Day of the Month will be the third *Wednesday* in *March*, 1763.

Having found the Dominical Letter by the Directions in Page 22, or by the Table in Page 39, to be B, turn to the Month of *March*, and account B for *Sunday*, then the Letter E is for *Wednesday*, and the Third *Wednesday* is the 16th of *March*, which was required.

Example 2. What Day of the Week will the second of *September* be on in the Year 1772.

This Year being Leap-Year has two Dominical Letters, E and D; the first Letter, to wit E, serving from the first of *January* to the End of *February*; the last Letter, to wit D, serves from thence to the Years End.

Wherefore looking against the second of *September*, there stands G, which represents *Wednesday*, the Day of the Week required.

To

To find the Sun's Place and Declination by the Calendar.

Example 1. Suppose the Sun's Place and Declination be required on the 10th of January, 1764, being Leap-Year.

In the Month of *January* in the first Column look the Day of the Month, over against which, under Leap-Year stands 19.52, that is, the Sun's Place is in 19 deg. 52 min. of *Capricornus*: In the next Column under the said Year stands 22.01, under the Title South, which shews the Declination to be 22 deg. 01 min. Southerly; and this also will practically serve for the Year 1768, for the said 10th of *January*, being Leap-Year.

Example 2. Suppose the Sun's Place and Declination is required on the 10th of *March*, 1766, being the second after Leap-Year.

In the Month of *March*, in the first Column find the Day of the Month, over-against which, under Second Year, stands 19.57 which shews the Sun's Place to be in 19 deg. 57 min. of *Pisces*; and in the next Column under Second Year, stands 03.59, which shews the Declination to be 03d. 59m. Southerly, which was required.

Although it is common to take the Declination as it is in the Calendar, yet if the Difference of Longitude be considerable from *London*, it is requisite the Declination should be corrected, because in the Calendar it is calculated for the Meridian of *London*, for which End the *Table of the Variation of the Sun's Declination to every 15 Degrees of Longitude from the Meridian of London*, immediately following the Calendar, is added; the Use and Explanation whereof follows.

IN the first Column of this Table is the daily Variation, which is found by subtracting the Declination of the given Day of the Month found in the Calendar, from the Declination for the Day following: or contrarily this from that, that is, the lesser from the greater, and the Difference is the daily Variation: In the Head of the other Columns are Degrees of Longitude from *London*, either Easterly or Westerly, and in those Columns, under the respective deg. of Longitude, are the Minutes of the Declination, answerable to the daily Variation: As suppose the daily Variation was 10 min. and the Difference of Longitude 90 deg. against 10 in the first Column, and under 90 deg. at the Head of the Table, stands 2 Minutes answering thereunto, and are to be used as follows.

The Use of the Table of the Variation of the Sun's Declination.

The Rule. First, If the Difference of Longitude be Westerly, and the Declination increasing, the Variation found in this Table must be added to the Declination found in the Calendar; but if the Declination be decreasing, it must be subtracted therefrom.

Secondly, If the Difference of Longitude be Easterly, and the Declination increasing, the Variation aforesaid must be subtracted; but the Declination decreasing, it must be added.

Example 1. April the 19th, 1764, being at Sea, the Difference of Longitude from the Meridian of *London*, 90 degrees Westerly, I find the Decli-

Declination in the Calendar to be 11 deg. 27 min. North; and the 20th Day, the Declination is 11 deg. 47 min. therefore subtracting the lesser Declination from the greater, the Remainder is 20 min. which is the daily Increase; Then in the Table under 90 deg. and over against 20, stands 5 min. (which because the Difference of Longitude is Westerly, and the Declination increasing) must be added to 11 deg. 27 min. before found which makes the true Declination 11 deg. 32 min. North.

If the Difference of Longitude in this Case had been Easterly, the 5 min. found in the Table must have been subtracted.

Note. It is easily discerned, whether the Declination increase or decrease, by observing whether the Declination for the Day following be greater or lesser: For if it be greater, then it increases; but if less, then it decreases.

Example 2. January the 25th, 1763, being at Sea, the Difference of Longitude from London, 120 deg. Westerly: I find the Declination in the Calendar to be 18 deg. 58 min. South, and the 26th Day it is 18 deg. 43 min. therefore subtracting the lesser from the greater, the Difference is 15 min. which is the daily decrease; then in this Table under 120 deg. and against 15 stands 5 min. (which because the Difference of Longitude is Westerly, and the Declination decreasing) must be subtracted, which makes the true Declination 18 deg. 53 min. South: If the Difference of Longitude had been Easterly, the 5 min. must have been added.

The Use of the Sun's Declination to find the Latitude.

The Knowledge of the Sun's Declination at any Time, and in any Longitude, is of great Importance at Sea, for by this, and the Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude (commonly called the Zenith Distance) taken with a Quadrant or Cross-staff, is found the Latitude of the Place the Ship is then in; to perform which take the following Rules.

Rule 1. If the Sun comes to the Meridian in the South, and the Declination be North, then the Declination added to the Complement of the Meridian Altitude is the Latitude, North.

Example. Suppose at Sea, the 10th of April, 1764, the Declination found by the Table is 8 deg. 14 min. North, the Sun comes to the Meridian in the South; the Complement of the Meridian Altitude by Observation is 23 deg. 10 min. What is the Latitude?

Complement of the Meridian Altitude is — 23 10 South

Declination of the Sun is — — — 08 14 North

The Latitude of the Place is — — — 31 24 North

Rule 2. If the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North, and hath North Declination, then subtract the Complement of the Meridian Altitude from the Declination, the Remainder is the Latitude, North: But if the Complement of the Altitude exceed the Declination, subtract the Declination therefrom, and the Remainder is the Latitude, South.

Example 1. Suppose at Sea, May 20, 1764, the Declination being 20 deg. 09 min. North, the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North, and by observing with a Quadrant the Sun's Zenith Distance is 18 deg. 42 min. What is the Latitude of the Place?

Sun's

56 *The Use of the Table of the Sun's Declination.*

Sun's Declination is _____ 20d. : 09m. North

The Sun's Zenith Distance _____ 18d. : 42m. North

The Latitude is _____ 1d. : 27m. North

Example 2. At Sea, June 10th, 1761, the Sun's Declination by the Table is 23 deg. 5 min. North, the Complement of the Meridian Altitude, by Observation is 33 deg. 10 min. the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North.

Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude is — 33d. : 10m. North

Sun's Declination _____ 23d. : 05m. North

The Latitude is _____ 10d. : 05m. North

Rule 3. If the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North, and hath South Declination, the Declination added to the Complement of the Altitude is the Latitude, South.

Example 3. At Sea, January 29th, 1764, the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North, the Complement of the Meridian Altitude is 22d. 10 min. What is the Latitude?

Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude is — 22d. : 10m. North

Sun's Declination is _____ 17d. : 59m. South

The Latitude is _____ 40d. : 09m. South

Rule 4. If the Sun comes to the Meridian in the South, and hath South Declination, subtract the Complement of the Meridian Altitude from the Declination, the Remainder is the Latitude South: But if the Complement of the Meridian Altitude exceeds the Declination, subtract the Declination therefrom, the Remainder is the Latitude, North.

Example 1. At Sea, January 1st, 1764, the Sun cometh to the Meridian in the South: The Complement of the Altitude is 10 deg. 36 min. What is the Latitude?

Sun's Declination _____ 23d. : 03m. South

Complement of Meridian Altitude _____ 10d. : 36m. South

Latitude of the Place _____ 12d. : 27m. South

Example 2. At Sea, February 18th, 1762, the Sun cometh to the Meridian in the South, the Complement of the Meridian Altitude is 25 deg. 20 min. What is the Latitude?

Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude — 25d. : 20m. South

Sun's Declination _____ 11d. : 31m. South

Latitude _____ 13d. : 49m. North

Rule 5. If the Star be in the Zenith (that is, right over Head) and has either North or South Declination, that Declination is the Latitude either North or South agreeable to the Name.

Rule 6. If the Sun hath no Declination, the Complement of the Meridian Altitude, is the Latitude, and is North or South, according as the Ship is to the Northward or Southward of the Sun.

A Table of the Sun's Right Ascension.

57

Days	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June	
	\odot Right Ascen.		\odot Right Ascen.		\odot Right Ascen.		\odot Right Ascen.		\odot Right Ascen.		\odot Right Ascen.	
	h.	m.										
1	18	49	21	01	22	50	00	43	02	34	04	37
2	18	53	21	05	22	54	00	47	02	38	04	41
3	18	58	21	09	22	57	00	50	02	42	04	45
4	19	02	21	13	23	01	00	54	02	46	04	49
5	19	06	21	17	23	05	00	58	02	50	04	53
6	19	11	21	21	23	08	01	01	02	53	04	57
7	19	15	21	25	23	12	01	05	02	57	05	01
8	19	19	21	29	23	16	01	09	03	01	05	06
9	19	24	21	33	23	19	01	12	03	05	05	10
10	19	28	21	37	23	23	01	16	03	09	05	14
11	19	32	21	41	23	27	01	20	03	13	05	18
12	19	37	21	44	23	31	01	24	03	17	05	22
13	19	41	21	49	23	34	01	27	03	21	05	26
14	19	45	21	53	23	38	01	31	03	25	05	31
15	19	50	21	56	23	41	01	34	03	29	05	35
16	19	54	22	00	23	45	01	38	03	33	05	39
17	19	58	22	04	23	49	01	42	03	37	05	43
18	20	02	22	08	23	53	01	45	03	40	05	47
19	20	07	22	12	23	56	01	49	03	44	05	51
20	20	11	22	16	24	00	01	53	03	48	05	56
21	20	15	22	20	00	03	01	57	03	53	06	00
22	20	19	22	23	00	07	02	00	03	56	06	04
23	20	24	22	27	00	11	02	04	04	00	06	08
24	20	28	22	31	00	14	02	08	04	05	06	12
25	20	32	22	35	00	18	02	12	04	09	06	16
26	20	36	22	39	00	21	02	15	04	13	06	20
27	20	40	22	42	00	25	02	19	04	17	06	25
28	20	44	22	46	00	29	02	23	04	21	06	29
29	20	49			00	32	02	27	04	25	06	33
30	20	53			00	36	02	30	04	29	06	37
31	20	57			00	40			04	33		

Days	July		August		Septem.		October		Novem.		Decemb.	
	○ Right Ascen.		○ Right Ascen.		○ Right Ascen.		○ Right Ascen.		○ Right Ascen.		○ Right Ascen.	
	h.	m.										
1	06	41	08	46	10	42	12	30	14	27	16	31
2	06	45	08	50	10	46	12	34	14	31	16	35
3	06	49	08	54	10	49	12	38	14	35	16	39
4	06	54	08	57	10	53	12	41	14	39	16	44
5	06	58	09	01	10	57	12	45	14	43	16	48
6	07	02	09	05	11	00	12	49	14	46	16	52
7	07	06	09	09	11	04	12	52	14	50	16	57
8	07	10	09	13	11	07	12	56	14	54	17	01
9	07	14	09	17	11	11	13	00	14	58	17	06
10	07	18	09	21	11	15	13	03	15	03	17	10
11	07	22	09	24	11	18	13	07	15	07	17	13
12	07	26	09	31	11	22	13	11	15	11	17	18
13	07	30	09	32	11	25	13	14	15	15	17	22
14	07	35	09	36	11	29	13	18	15	19	17	27
15	07	39	09	39	11	33	13	22	15	23	17	32
16	07	43	09	43	11	30	13	25	15	27	17	36
17	07	47	09	47	11	40	13	29	15	31	17	41
18	07	51	09	51	11	43	13	33	15	35	17	45
19	07	55	09	54	11	47	13	37	15	40	17	50
20	07	59	09	58	11	51	13	41	15	44	17	54
21	08	03	10	02	11	54	13	44	15	48	17	59
22	08	07	10	06	11	58	13	48	15	52	18	03
23	08	11	10	09	12	01	13	52	15	56	18	08
24	08	15	10	13	12	05	13	56	16	01	18	12
25	08	19	10	17	12	09	14	00	16	05	18	17
26	08	23	10	20	12	12	14	03	16	09	18	21
27	08	27	10	24	12	16	14	07	16	13	18	25
28	08	30	10	28	12	19	14	11	16	18	18	30
29	08	34	10	31	12	23	14	15	16	22	18	34
30	08	38	10	35	12	27	14	19	16	26	18	39
31	08	42	10	39			14	23			18	43

A T A B L E shewing the Right Ascension, Declination,
and Magnitude of the Principal Fixed Stars.

Names of the Stars.	Magrit.	Right Ascen.		Decli-	
		h.	m.	n.	m.
END of Pegasus's Wing, Algenib	2	00	01	13	50 N
Pole Star	2	00	44	88	00 N
Girdle of Andromeda	2	00	56	34	19 N
Bright Star in Aries	2	01	53	22	18 N
Medusa's Head, Algol	2	02	52	40	00 N
Bright side of Perseus	2	03	07	48	58 N
Aldebaran, or Bull's Eye	1	04	22	16	00 N
Capella, or the Goat	1	04	59	45	43 N
Bright Foot of Orion, Rigel	1	05	02	08	30 S
Middle Star in Orion's Belt	3	05	23	01	23 S
Orion's Right Shoulder	1	05	41	07	20 N
Auriga's Right Shoulder	2	05	40	44	54 N
Bright Foot of Gemini	2	06	23	16	35 N
Syrius, or the Great Dog	1	06	34	16	23 S
Castor, or Northernmost Twin	2	07	18	32	24 N
Procyon, or the Little Dog	2	07	26	05	51 N
Pollux, or Southermost Twin	2	07	29	28	36 N
Hydra's Heart	1	09	14	07	36 S
Lyon's Heart, or Regulus	1	09	54	13	10 N
The Lower of the Pointers	2	10	45	57	42 N
The Upper of the Pointers	2	10	47	63	03 N
Lyon's Tail, Deneb	1	11	35	15	56 N
Upper of the two last in □ of the Great Bear	2	12	01	58	23 N
Last but two in the Great Bear's Tail	2	12	41	57	18 N
Virgin's Spike	1	13	10	09	53 S.
Last but one in the Great Bear's Tail	2	13	12	56	13 N
Last in the Great Bear's Tail	2	13	35	59	33 N
Arcturus	1	14	02	20	28 N
South Ballance	2	14	35	15	01 S.
Foremost Guard	2	14	49	75	10 N
Brightest of the Crown	2	15	22	27	34 N
Brightest in the Serpent's Neck	2	15	30	07	13 N
Antares, the Scorpion's Heart	1	16	12	25	52 S
Head of Hercules	3	17	01	14	42 N
Ophinous, or Serpent's Head	3	17	21	12	46 N
Lyræ, or the Harp	1	18	26	38	34 N
Swan's Bill	3	19	19	27	29 N
Vulture, or Eagle's Heart	2	19	36	08	14 N

<i>Swan's Tail</i>	2	20	30	44	25	N
<i>Mouth of Pegasus</i>	3	21	29	8	45	N
<i>Fomalhaut</i>	1	22	41	30	54	S
<i>Marchab, or Pegasus's Wing</i>	2	22	49	13	53	N
<i>Scheat, or Pegasus's Leg</i>	2	22	48	26	45	N
<i>Cepheus's Knee</i>	3	23	20	76	7	N
<i>Andromeda's Head</i>	2	23	52	27	43	N

The Explanation and Use of the Table of the Sun's Right-Ascension, and of the Table of the Star's Right Ascension and Declination.

IN the Table of the Sun's Right Ascension, the first Page contains the first six Months of the Year; the next Page the other six Months; at the Head of the Table are the Months; in the first Column towards the Left-hand are the Days of the Month, and in the opposite Column is the Right Ascension in Hours and Minutes.

In the Table of the Fixed Stars, there are four Columns; in the first towards the Left-hand, are the Names of the Stars; in the second, the Star's Magnitude; in the third, the Right Ascension in Hours and Minutes; in the fourth, their Declination in Degrees and Minutes, North or South.

First, To find the Time of a Star's coming upon the Meridian.

The Rule. Look the Right Ascension of the Sun and Star, and subtract the Right Ascension of the Sun from the Right Ascension of the Star, but if the Star's Right Ascension be less than the Sun's, add thereto 24 Hours, and then subtract; the Remainder after Subtraction, is the Time of the Star's coming upon the Meridian from Noon; but if the Remainder exceed 12 Hours, subtract 12 Hours therefrom, and then the Remainder is the Time from Midnight.

Example 1. Suppose the Time that *Fomalhaut* comes upon the Meridian on the 21st of October is required.

I find in the Table that Star's Right Ascension to be 22 Hours 41 min. and the Sun's to be 13 Hours 44 min. which subtracted from the Star's Right Ascension, leaves 8 Hours 57 min. the Time of the Star's coming upon the Meridian, Afternoon.

Example 2. Suppose the Time that the *Bull's Eye* comes upon the Meridian on the 26th of October was required.

I find the Star's Right Ascension to be 4 Hours 22 min. the Sun's 14 Hours 3 min. Now because the Sun's Right Ascension is more than the Stars, add to the Star's Right Ascension 24 Hours, which makes 28 Hours 22 min. from which subtracting the Sun's Right Ascension 14 Hours 3 min. there remains 14 Hours 19 min. from which subtracting 12 Hours, there remains 2 Hours 19 min. which is the Time of the Star's Southing after Midnight, as was required.

Secondly, The Time being given, to find what Star will come to the Meridian about the same Time?

The

The Rule. To the Sun's Right Ascension, add the Time from Noon, at which the Star's coming to the Meridian is desired; the Sum is the Right Ascension of the Star that will come to the Meridian at that Time; with which enter the Table of the Star's Right Ascension and Declination, where look what Star's Right Ascension agrees with the Right Ascension before found, or nearest thereto, and that is the Star sought for.

Example. Suppose April the 7th, I desire to know what Star will come upon the Meridian about 8 at Night.

The Sun's Right Ascension is 1 Hour 5 Minutes; the Time from Noon is 8 Hours, which added to the Sun's Right Ascension, makes 9 Hours 5 Minutes; the nearest in the Table is *Hydra's Heart*, whose Right Ascension is 9 Hours 14 Minutes, and therefore Souths at 8 Hours 9 Minutes nearly, and so in others.

Directions for observing the Stars, to find the Latitude of the Place.

Having before shewn how to find the Time of the Star's coming to the Meridian, I shall now shew by the Stars Altitude how to find the Latitude.

Note. In North Latitude, those Stars whose North Declination exceed the Complement of that Latitude may be observed under the Pole, and the same may be performed by the Southern Stars in South Latitude.

Particular Directions for finding the Latitude, by the Meridian Altitude of the fixed Stars.

Rule 1. If the Star comes to the Meridian in the South, and hath North Declination, the Complement of the Meridian Altitude or Zenith Distance, (by Observation) added to the Declination of the Star, found in the Table of the Star's Right Ascension and Declination, gives the Latitude North.

Example. On the 21st of January, being at Sea, I find by the foregoing Directions, that the *Lyon's Heart* comes to the Meridian in the South, at 1 Hour 39 min. after Midnight; the Meridian Altitude by Observation was 63 Degrees; which subtracted from 90 deg. there remains 27 deg. the Complement of the Altitude; to which adding 13 deg. 10 min. the Declination of the Star North, gives 40 deg. 10 min. the Latitude of the Place North, which was required.

Rule 2. If a Star comes to the Meridian in the South, and hath South Declination, subtract the Declination from the Complement of the Altitude, and the Remainder is the Latitude North: But if the Declination exceed the Complement of the Altitude, subtract the Complement of the Altitude therefrom, and the Remainder is the Latitude South.

Example 1. Suppose on the 21st of July, being at Sea, the Star *Fomalhaut* cometh to the Meridian in the South, at 2 Hours 38 min. after Midnight, the Merid. Alt. 35 deg. 50 min. the Comp. whereof is 54 deg. 10 min. the Star's Declination is 30 deg. 54 min. South, which subtracted from the Complement of the Alt. leaves 23d. 16m. which is the Latitude North.

Example

Example 2. Suppose on the first of July, being at Sea, the *Scorpion's Heart* comes to the Meridian in the South at 9 Hours 31 min. at Night, the Complement of the Altitude is 5 deg. 27 min. the Declination 25 deg. 52 min. South, from which subtracting the Complement of the Altitude, there remains 20 deg. 25 min. which is the Latitude South.

Rule 3. If a Star comes to the Meridian in the North, above the Pole, and hath North Declination, subtract the Declination from the Complement of the Altitude, the Remainder is the Latitude South: But if the Declination exceeds the Complement of the Altitude, subtract the Complement of the Altitude therefrom, the Remainder is the Latitude North.

Example 1. On the 22d of June the *brightest in the Harp* comes to the Meridian in the North at 22 min. after Midnight, the Complement of the Altitude is 79 deg. from which subtracting the Declination, which is 38 deg. 34 min. North, there remains 40 deg. 26 min. which is the Latitude South.

Example 2. On the 22d of September, *Andromeda's Head* comes to the Meridian in the North at 11 hours 54 minutes at Night, the Complement of the Altitude is 7 deg. 10 min. which subtracted from the Declination 27 deg. 43 min. gives 20 deg. 33 min. which is the Latitude North.

Rule 4. If a Star comes to the Meridian in the North, and hath South Declination, the Complement of the Altitude added to the Declination gives the Latitude South.

Example. On the 23d of December, (*Syrius or the great Dog's Mouth*) comes to the Meridian in the North at 26 Minutes after Midnight, the Complement of the Altitude is 30 deg. to which adding 16 deg. 23 min. the Declination South, gives 46 deg. 23 min. the Latitude South.

Rule 5. If a Star comes to the Meridian, under the Pole, then add the Complement of the Declination to the Meridian Altitude, the Sum is the Latitude either North or South, according to the Stars Declination.

Example. On the 21st of March, the Pole Star comes to the Meridian under the Pole at 41 min. after Midnight, the Meridian Altitude 44 deg. 30 min. the Complement of the Declination 2 deg. 0 min. which added together, gives 46 deg. 30 min. which is the Latitude, North.

Rule 6. If a Star be in the Zenith, the Declination is the Latitude, either North or South, according to the Declination of the Star.

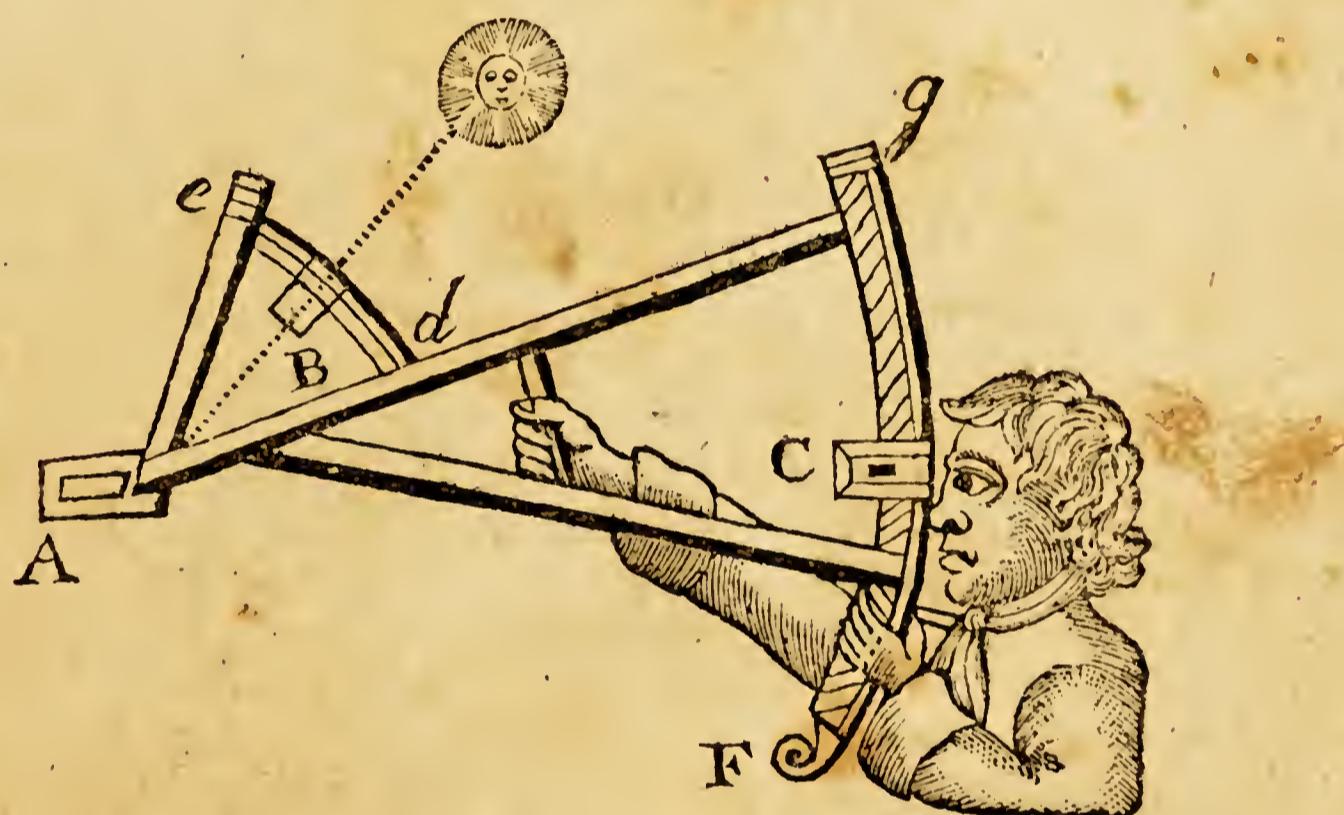
Rule 7. If the Star has no Declination, the Complement of the Meridian Altitude is the Latitude of the Place either North or South, according as the Star is either to the Northward or Southward of the Observer.

The Description and Use of the Sea-Quadrant.

THIS Instrument consists of three Vanes and two Arches, the Horizon Vane, which in Observing, respects the Horizon, as at A; the Shade Vane, so called because of its giving the Shadow upon the Horizon Vane, in Time of observation, as at B; besides this Shade Vane, there is another now in Use, having a Convex Glass properly fixed therein, which throws a lucid Point upon the Line of Direction in the Horizon Vane, and is

The Description and Use of the Sea-Quadrant. 63

is of great Service in gloomy Weather, when the Rays of the Sun are too weak to produce a distinct Shadow, by the former ; (But the only Instrument for this purpose, and far superior to any other now in Practice, is HADLEY'S Quadrant;) Lastly, the Sight Vane, which in Time of Observation is placed at the Eye; through which the Shadow (or lucid Point) and Horizon are seen, as at C. The lesser of the Arches mark'd with d e, is called the Sixty-Arch, because it contains 60 (or more commonly of late 65) Degrees : In Time of Observation the Shade Vane is placed upon this Arch always to an even Degree ; it is numbered from the upper end at e, downwards to d, with 5, 10, 15, 20, &c. The bigger Arch marked with g F, is called the Thirty-Arch, because it contains 30 (or rather 25) Degrees; and is divided into Degrees and Minutes.

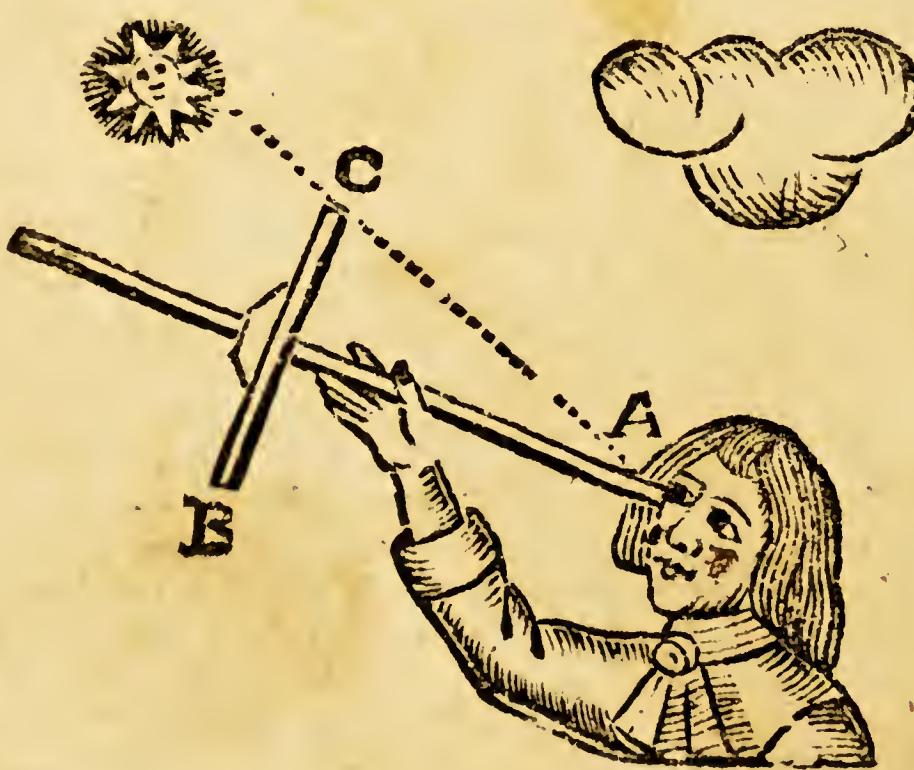


The Use of this Instrument is to take the Sun's Meridian Altitude, which is done in the manner following.

Put the Horizon Vane upon the End of the Quadrant at A, the Shade Vane upon the Sixty (or lesser Arch) to a Number of Degrees, less than the Complement of the Altitude by 15 or 20d. and the Sight Vane upon the Thirty-Arch : The Vanes being thus fixed upon the Quadrant, your Back being turned to the Sun, and the Sight Vane placed to the Eye, look thro' the said Sight Vane, and cause the Shadow of the upper Edge of the Shade Vane (or lucid Point in the Glass Vane) to fall upon the upper Part of the Slit in the Horizon Vane, where usually (for Perspicuity Sake) there is drawn a black Line or Line of Direction ; and if at the same Time the Horizon appear tho' the said Slit in the Horizon Vane, you have then the Sun's present Altitude, or Zenith Distance ; but if the Sea appear instead of the Horizon, then slide the Sight Vane lower towards F ; if the Sky appear instead of the Horizon, then slide the Sight Vane a little higher until the Horizon appear thro' the Horizon Vane : But to obtain the Meridian

Altitude

Altitude, (which is the greatest Altitude the Sun will have that Day, and is the Thing used to find the Latitude,) continue observing, and as the Sun rises, the Sea will appear through the Horizon Vane; then must the Sight Vane be removed lower; And thus continue observing, as often as may be convenient till the Sun be at the highest, which is the Meridian Altitude: When the Sun begins to fall, the Sky will appear instead of the Horizon, and then it's Time to give over observing for that Day: Having thus done, add the Degrees upon the Sixty Arch to the Degrees and Minutes upon the Thirty Arch, and the Sum is the Complement of the Meridian Altitude; the Use of which for finding the Latitude, is sufficiently shewed in the preceding Rules.



Description and Use of the Cross-staff, or Fore staff.

THIS Instrument consists of a Staff and four Crosses, the first and shortest is called the Ten Cross, and belongs to that Side of the Staff which is numbered from about 3 Degrees to 10 Degrees; Sometimes the Thirty Cross, and the rest of the Crosses are so made, as that the Breadth of any of them may serve instead of this Ten-Cross.

The second Cross is called the Thirty-Cross, and belongs to that Side of the Staff which is numbered from about 10 Degrees to 30.

The Third Cross is called the Sixty-Cross, and belongs to that Side of the Staff which is numbered from about 20 to 60 Degrees.

The Fourth and last Cross is called the Ninety-Cross, and belongs to that Side of the Staff, which is numbered from about 30 to 90 Degrees.

This Staff is likewise numbered with the Complement to 90 Degrees, (*viz.*) at 10 stands 80, at 20 stands 70, at 30 stands 60; and so of the rest.

The Use of this Instrument is to take the Meridian Altitude of the Sun or Star, which is performed as followeth.

First,

First, Consider how great the Sun's Meridian Altitude will be that Day; and accordingly use the Cross most suitable, (*viz.*) if the Meridian Altitude be judged to be under 10 deg. use the Ten Cross; if between 10 and 30, the Thirty Cross; if between 30 and 60, the Sixty Cross; if between 60 and 90, the Ninety Cross, which is seldom used.

Having put on the Cross, place the flat or square End of the Staff at A, to the Outside of the Eye, as near as may be, without hindering the Sight; thus the Face being towards the Sun or Star, hold the Cross upright; then look at the upper End of the Cross, at C, for the Sun or Star, and at the lower End at B, for the Horizon, and if the Sea appear instead of the Horizon, remove the Cross a little further from the Eye; but if the Sky appear instead of the Horizon, remove the Cross a little nearer to the Eye, until the Sun or Star appear at the upper End, and the Horizon at the lower End; which when they do, then upon the Side of the Staff belonging to the Cross then in Use, will be found the deg. and min. of Altitude of the Sun or Star. But the greatest Altitude being that which is required, Observation must be continued as frequently as Judgment shall direct, until the Sun or Star be at the highest; and as the Sun or Star rises, the Sky will appear instead of the Horizon; but when the Sun or Star is past the Meridian, and begins to fall, the Sea will appear instead of the Horizon, and then is the Observation finished; and upon the Side of the Staff proper to the Cross used, are found the Degrees and Minutes of the Sun's Meridian Altitude; which subtracted from 90 deg gives the Complement of the Altitude; or it may be taken off the Staff at once (the Staff being numbered with the Complement as shewed before) with which to proceed in finding the Latitude of the Place, observe the Rules and Directions foregoing.

The Description and Use of the Nocturnal.

IT consists of three Parts, the first an unmoveable Part, on which is the Handle, by which to hold it in Time of Observation, upon the foreside of which in the outermost Circles are the Days of the Month, upon the innermost are set off the 24 Hours, and upon the Back side are the 32 Points of the Compas.

There are two sorts of *Nocturnals*, the one made for the *Great-Bear*, the other for the *Little-Bear*. Those that are made for the *Great-Bear* have *February* at the Top, but those that are made for the *Little-Bear* have *April*, but now they are commonly made for both *Bears*, having two Indices.

The second, or middle Part contains two Circles, and the aforesaid Indices, one marked G, for the *Great-Bear*, and the other marked L, for the *Little-Bear*. The outermost Circle is divided into 29 Days and an half, the Moon's Age; the innermost into 24 Hours, the Index belonging to the *Bear*, you intended to observe by, is to be set to the Day of the Month at pleasure.

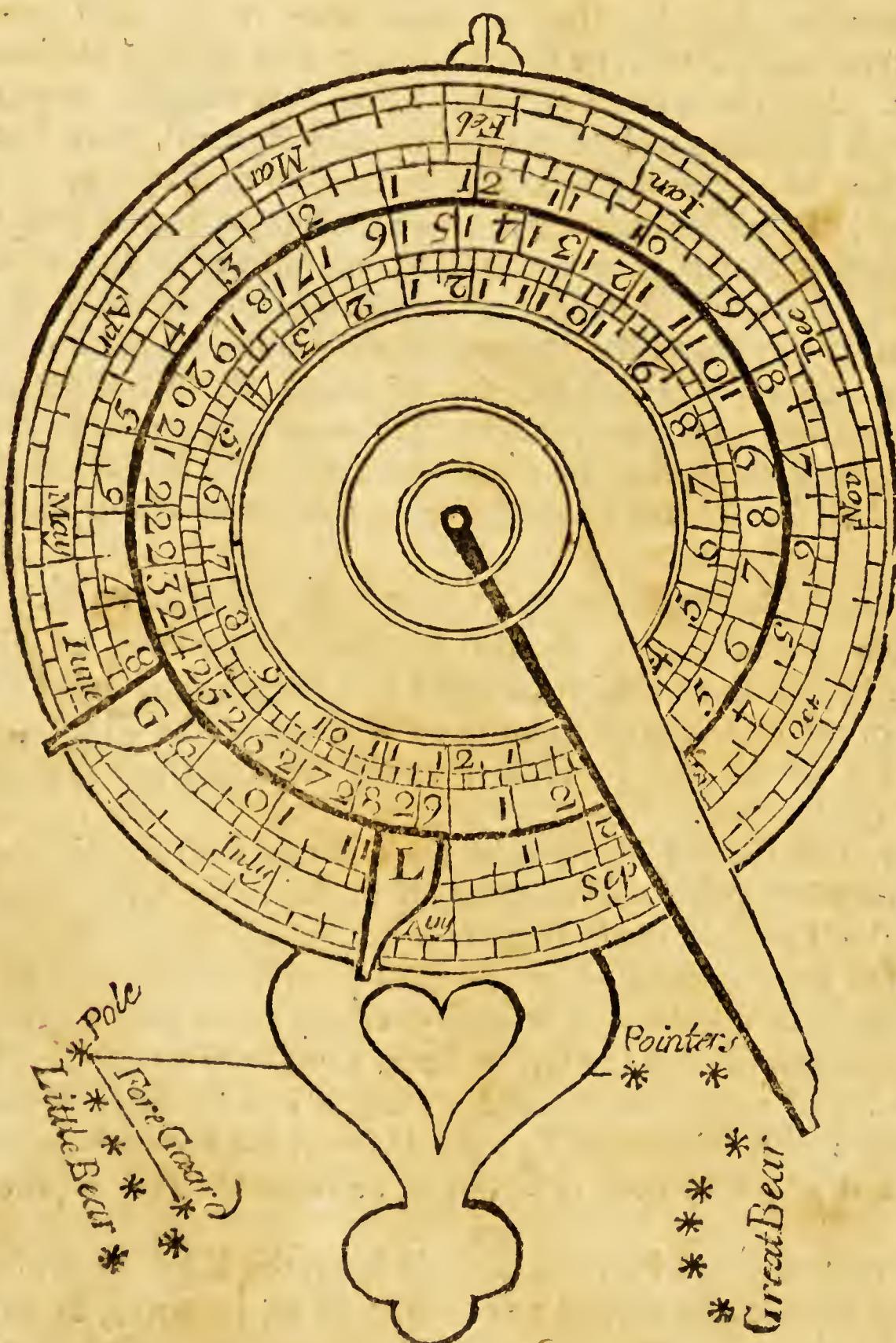
The third and upper Part is a long Index; the Edge of which (respecting the Center) must be turned to the Guards or Pointers, in Time of Observation.

Note, That by the Alteration of the Stile, the present Nocturnals are render'd erroneous, in such Examples as refer to the Days of the Month; but these Errors are easily adjusted, by reckoning and fixing the Index of the Instrument eleven Days backwards from the Day of Observation; in like Manner as is directed, and done in the Example following.

To find the Hour of the Night, and upon what Point of the Compass the Guards are.

To do this, First, set the Index of the middle Part to the Day of the Month, then hold the Instrument upright, which may be discerned by the Tip on the Top of the *Nocturnal*, then look through the Hole in the Mid-

The Figure of the NOCTURNAL.



dle of the *Nocturnal*; for the North Star; which having found, turn the Edge of the long Index to the Guards or Pointers, according as you observe the *Little* or *Great Bear*, then shall the Edge of the Index (upon the innermost Circle of the middle Part) give the Hour of the Night.

Also in *Nocturnals* made for both Bears, you have on the Back-side two Circles mark'd at the Bottom, the outermost with L, and the innermost with G; and numbered round with Degrees and Minutes, for finding how much the *Pole Star* is above or below the true Pole; to find which, having fitted the *Nocturnal* as before directed; observe what Figures on the Back-side fall under the Edge of the long Index, in the Circle belonging to the Bear by which you observe, and that is the deg. and min. that the Star is above or under the Pole, as is distinguished by the Words *Abo.* and *Und.*

Ex. To observe by the *Gr. Bear*, *July 6. New-Stile*, which answers to *June 25th, Old-Stile*, reckoning eleven Days backwards, I set the Index marked G to *June 25*, and looking through the Hole to the Pole, I turn the long Index, till it lie just over the two Pointers, as you see in the Figure of the *Nocturnal*, and find on the innermost Circle of the middle Part of the *Nocturnal*, that it is Two o'Clock in the Morning; and on the Back-side in the Circle mark'd G, I find the Pole Star is 2 deg. 26 min. above the Pole, on the 6th of *July, New-Stile*, or according to the present established Account: But the Bearings known, the Elevation or Depression of the North Star, above or below the Pole, is found by the following Table.

To find the Moon's Southing, and Time of Full Sea by the Nocturnal.

TO do this, it is but looking upon the middle Piece of the *Nocturnal*, and in the outmost Circle find the Moon's Age; and opposite to it in the innermost Circle of the same Piece stands the Southing.

Ex. Suppose the Moon 25 Days old, and the Time of her Southing req.

Look for 25 the Moon's Age in the outermost Circle, opposite to which in the innermost Circle stands 8, which is the Moon's Southing at 25 Days old required.

Note, That always between the Change and the Full, the Moon comes to South in the Afternoon, but after the Full in the Morning.

Thus having found the Moon's Southing, add thereto the Time of Flowing upon the Full and Change Days at any Place, and that gives the Time of Full Sea when required. But this has been sufficiently shewed in another Place, and therefore needs no Example.

The Use of the following Table of the Declination of the North Star.

TH E Use of the Table is this: Having taken the Alt. of the Pole Star, then observe with the *Nocturnal* upon what Point of the Compass the Guards are: opposite to which in this Table stands the Declination (so called) which if the Star be below the Pole, is to be added to the Altitude, but if the Star be above the Pole, to be subtracted therefrom, to find the Latitude of the Place.

But the more exact Way to find the Latitude, is by those other Directions for the Stars before given, which is to be depended upon preferable to this last Method, but solar Meridional Observations sepeiror to all.

A Table of the Declination of the North Star, on every Point of the
Compass the Guards bear, and for both Sorts of Nocturnals.

If the former of the Guards be descending from the South, or upper Part of the Merid.	If the former of the Guards be ascending from the North or lower Part of the Merid.	Points of the Compass.	For the Fore-Guard of the Little Bear.		For the Guards of the Great Bear, called the two Pointers.		The North Star is under the Pole.	Ab. the Pole
			D.	M.	D.	M.		
North			2	9	2	20		
N by E			1	52	2	30		
N N E			1	29	2	35		
N E by N			1	2	2	33		
North East			0	35	2	26		
NE by E			0	6	2	13		
E N E			0	22		55		
East by North			0	52		33		
East			1	18		7		
East by South			1	41		38		
E S E			2	01		8		
S E by E			2	16		22		
South East			2	25		52		
S E by S			2	30		20		
S S E			2	29		44		
South by East			2	22		4		
South			2	11		20		
South by West			1	55		30		
S S W			1	34		29		
S W by S			1	10		27		
South West			0	43		23		
S W by W			0	14		13		
W S W			0	15		55		
West by South			0	44		33		
West			1	11		07		
West by North			1	36		38		
W N W			1	58		8		
N W by W			2	14		22		
North West			2	25		52		
N W by N			2	30		20		
N N W			2	29		44		
North by West			2	22		04		

If the two Pointers be descending from the South or upper Part of the Merid.	If the after Wheel, or two Pointers be ascending from the North, or lower Part of the Merid.
If the two Pointers be descending from the South or upper Part of the Merid.	If the after Wheel, or two Pointers be ascending from the North, or lower Part of the Merid.

A Table of the Latitude and Longitude of the principal Harbours,
Headlands, and Islands in the World; Corrected by the latest
and best Observations; the Longitude reckoned from the Meridian
of L O N D O N.

Note, When the Latitude and Longitude of an Island is given, the middle of the Island is meant, except some particular Part of it is expressed.

Places Names.	Latitude North.	Longit. E or W.	Places Names.	Latitude North	Longit. E or W.	
The Coast of Eng- land.	D. M.	D. M.		D. M.	D. M.	
Berwick —	55 48	01 45W	North Part of Lewis Island —	58 20	07 20	
Newcastle —	55 12	01 30W	St. Kilday —	57 52	09 45	
Stockton —	54 33	01 25W	Farro Head —	58 34	05 10	
Spurn —	53 45	00 13 E	Northern Isles of Orkney —	59 10	03 22	
Yarmouth —	52 40	01 38 E	Shetland S. Point —	60 04	02 00	
LONDON —	51 31	00 00 E	Buchaness —	57 45	01 18	
North Foreland —	51 25	01 24 E	Aberdeen —	57 22	01 40	
Beachy —	50 46	00 25 E	Dundee —	56 28	02 40	
Dunnoose Isle Wight	50 38	01 24	Edinburgh —	55 58	02 59	
Portland —	50 30	02 44	The Coast of Ireland.			
Start Point —	50 07	03 47	Dublin —	53 12	06 56	
LIZARD —	49 57	05 14	Wexford —	52 13	07 27	
Land's-end —	50 06	06 00	Waterford —	52 09	08 40	
St. Mary Scilly —	50 00	06 46	Cork —	51 49	09 30	
Hartland Point —	51 06	04 35	Cape Clear —	51 17	11 10	
Lundy Isle —	51 20	04 40	Limrick —	52 23	09 35	
Bristol —	51 33	04 35	Galway —	53 07	09 40	
St. David's Head —	51 00	05 22	Sline Head —	53 20	11 15	
Barsley or Bardsey Isle	52 44	05 00	Londonderry —	55 00	07 50	
Holy-head —	53 24	04 50	Belfast —	54 39	06 30	
Liverpool —	53 20	03 00	The Coast of Holland and Flanders.			
Whitehaven —	54 17	03 30	Scaw —	57 30 N	10 20 E	
Carlisle —	54 47	03 05	Helighland —	54 24 N	08 35 Ham-	
The Coast of Scotland.						
Glasgow —	55 52 N	04 05W				
N. Part of Sky Isle	57 45 N	05 45W				

A Table of Latitude and Longitude.

Places Names.	Latitude North	Longit. E. or W.	Places Names.	Latitude North	Longit. E. or W.
	D. M	D. M		D. M.	D. M.
Hambrough	53 41	10 35	Cape Paul	38 13	00 05
Emden	53 05	07 35	Cape St. Martin	38 46	00 40
The Fly	53 15	05 30	Barcelona	41 26	02 18
The Texel	53 15	05 10	Marseilles	43 18	05 27
Amsterdam	52 23	05 04	Toulon	43 07	06 02
Rotterdam	51 55	04 30	Genoa	44 25	08 43
The Brill	52 00	04 00	Leghorn	43 28	10 35
Sluys	51 14	03 43	Rome	41 54	12 45
Calais	50 58	01 54	Naples	40 51	14 46
The Coast of France and Portugal.					
Dieppe	49 56	01 09 E	Cape Spartavento	37 55	16 55
Cape de Hogue	49 47	02 00	Cape Collonne	38 56	18 05
Caskets	49 50	02 20	Gallipoli	39 56	18 43
Guernsey	49 33	02 40	Cape St. Mary	39 45	19 00
St. Maloes	48 39	01 57	Ancona	43 40	14 26
Morlaix	48 33	03 49	Venice	45 25	12 10
Ushant	48 30	05 02	Lepanto	38 10	22 52
Brest	48 23	04 25	Cape Matapan	36 33	22 41
Penmark	47 48	04 24	Cape St. Angelo	36 32	23 56
Bell Isle	47 18	03 16	Athens	37 58	24 05
Nantz	47 14	01 39	Cape Martelo S.	38 07	25 03
Island Dieu	46 34	02 13	P. of Negropont		
Island Ree	46 10	01 30	Cape Monte Sancto	40 26	25 02
Rochel	46 10	01 11	Salonica	40 41	23 13
Bourdeaux	44 50	00 38	Gallipoli	40 33	27 20
Bilboa	43 29	02 58	Constantinople	40 59	28 56
Cape Ortegal	44 04	07 48	Smyrna	38 28	27 25
Cape Finister	43 12	09 40	Ephesus	38 01	27 53
Port a Port	41 10	09 25	Antiochetta	36 30	32 46
Burlings	39 35	09 24	Scanderoon	36 34	36 30
Rock of Lisbon	38 52	09 50	Aleppo	35 42	37 24
Lisbon	38 42	08 53	Tripoli	34 38	36 15
Cape St. Vincent	36 53	09 06	Alexandria	31 10	30 19
Cadiz	36 33	06 01	Cape Rusato	32 48	21 25
Cape Trefalgar	36 10	06 01	Cape Mesurato	32 21	16 17
The Coast on the Main Continent within the Straits.					
Gibraltar	36 12 N	04 53 W	Tripoly	32 54	13 10
Cape de Gat	36 40 N	01 40 W	Cape Bona	37 03	11 04
			Bona	36 52	08 19
			Algier	36 50	03 16
			Cape de tres forcas	35 30	02 04 W
			Tetuan	35 27	05 06 W
			Ceuta	35 54	04 45 W
			Tangier	35 42	05 22 W
					Aboran

A Table of Latitude and Longitude.

71

Places & Names.	Latitude North.	Longit. E. or W.	Places Names.	Latitude N. or S.	Longit. E. or W.
	D. M.	D. M.		D. M.	D. M.
Islands within the Straits.					
Alboran	35 54	02 29W	Cape de Verde	14 43	17 20
Formentura	38 33	01 55	River Gambia	13 08	15 31
Yvica	38 50	01 40	Sierraleona	08 36	12 57
Majorca	39 30	03 03	Mezsurado	06 05	10 02
Minorca City	39 51	04 52	Cape Palmas	04 13	06 45
PortMahon Minorca	39 42	04 12	Jaque Jaque	04 16	09 47
Gallitta	37 41	08 44	Affene	04 15	07 17
Sardinia South End	38 46	09 12	Cape 3 Points	04 28	01 50
Corsica North End	42 56	09 50	River Volta	05 55	03 25
Gorgona	43 34	09 38	River Formosa	07 00	07 20
Captia	43 03	10 17	Cape Formosa	04 15	06 40
Lilboa, or Elba	42 45	11 00	New Calabar	04 42	08 33
Messina	38 07	16 20	Old Calabar	04 10	09 45
Maritimo	38 12	17 09	River Camerones	03 25	10 10
Cape Passaro	36 38	15 40	River de Angra	00 50	10 01
Malta	35 53	14 32	C. Lopas	00 55	09 55
Corfu	39 42	20 06	River Congo	05 40	15 25
Cephalonia	38 15	21 00	Angola	08 57	15 56
Zante	37 46	21 14	Cape Negro	16 08	12 31
Modon or Morea	36 52	21 32	Cape St. Thomas	24 10	14 43
Lemnos	39 59	25 37	Secos	29 00	15 56
Scio	38 22	26 12	C. Bona Esperance	34 07	19 35
Lissa	43 06	16 40			
C. St. John West end of Candy	35 15	24 00			
Cape Solomon, E. end of Candy	35 00	27 08			
Rhodes City	36 42	28 05			
West end of Cyprus	34 57	32 23			
East-end of Cyprus	35 31	35 00			
			Western Islands.		
			Corvo	39 54	30 55
			Flores	39 32	30 54
			Fyal	38 53	28 15
			Pico	38 40	27 20
			St. George	38 52	26 03
			Tercera	38 57	25 34
			St. Michael	38 06	23 36
			St. Maries	36 50	22 38

The Coast of Barbary and Guinea.

					West Longitude
Cape Spartel	—	35	50	05	49
Sallee	—	33	51	06	25
Cape Cantin	—	32	36	09	10
Cape de Geer	—	30	27	10	06
Cape Bajadore	—	26	04	15	35
Cape Olerado	—	23	41	15	50
Cape Blanco	—	20	32	17	35
Senegall	—	15	28	16	25
				North Latitude	

The Canary Islands.

						West Longitude.
Ferro	—	—	27	54	17	45
Palma	—	—	28	40	17	36
Gomero	—	—	28	06	17	05
Teneriff	—	—	28	23	16	28
Madeira West-end			32	44	17	26
Porto Santo	—	—	33	12	15	54
Canaria	—	—	27	52	15	10
Forteventura SW.			28	05	13	36
Lancerota	—	—	29	02	12	45
						Cape

Places Names.	Latitude N. or S.	Longit. E. or W	Places Names.	Latitude N. or S.	Longit. East
Cape de Verde Islands.	D. M.	D. M.		D. M.	D. M.
St. Antonio ——————	17 35	24 40	Diu Point ——————	16 08	81 32
St. Vincent ——————	17 15	24 25	Visagapatam ——————	17 43	83 57
St. Lucia ——————	17 07	24 20	Cape Palmiras ——————	20 42	87 52
St. Nicholas ——————	17 00	23 38	Ballasore Road ——————	21 16	87 48
Brava's ——————	14 28	23 54	Bengal ——————	22 17	92 21
Fuego ——————	14 50	23 35	Cape Negrais ——————	26 23	93 00
St. Jago ——————	15 08	22 45	Malacca ——————	02 12	102 10
Isle of May ——————	15 14	22 08	Siam Entrance ——————	14 18	100 55
Isle of Sal ——————	16 50	22 08	Cambodia Entrance ——————	10 28	105 00
Bonavista ——————	16 05	22 08	Cochin ——————	14 05	107 56

Southern Islands.

St. Matthew's	—	01	30	S	06	01	W
Ascension	—	07	40	S	14	05	W
St. Helena	—	16	00	S	06	04	W
Fernande Poo	—	02	40	N	10	30	E
Princeps	—	01	40	N	09	15	E
St. Thomas	—	00	00		08	20	E
Annabona	—	02	10	S	07	27	E

The Coast on the Main Continent in the East-Indies.

					East Longitude
Cape Lagullas —	34	54	S	21	20
Cape Bon Esperance	34	07	S	19	35
Cape Corientes —	23	40	S	36	17
Mosambique —	15	04	S	41	10
River de Fuegos —	00	41	S	41	15
Cape Bassos —	04	06		47	38
Cape Guardefoy —	11	44		51	20
Cape Rasulgat —	22	41		59	45
C. Muca or Muscat	23	32	North Latitude	59	45
Busero — —	29	45		49	20
Surat — — —	21	10		72	25
Goa — — —	15	31		73	50
Callecut — — —	11	16		75	30
Cochin — — —	09	54	Latitude	75	55
Cape Comerine —	07	50		77	25
Fort St. George —	13	11		80	32

Islands in the East-Indies.

Madagascar	S. end	25	47	46	10	
St Laurence	Nend	12	10	51	05	
Mayetta		13	10	45	38	
Mohilla		12	05	44	23	
Comero		11	40	43	50	
Juan de Nova		09	30	52	40	
Mauritius		20	10	52	35	
Diego Royes		19	50	61	30	
Romeras de Castela-		28	45	67	17	
Amsterdam	[mas]	38	40	72	45	
St. Brandon		16	38	64	30	
Diego Gratirosa		08	40	68	25	
Quabella		03	53	52	36	
Bassas de Chagos	—	06	55	68	45	
Yas de Diego Reys		00	20	72	00	
Maldivia	N end	07	14	73	04	
	S. end	00	25	76	22	
Malique		09	00	72	58	
Sacatra		12	21	54	05	
Abdeleur		12	04	53	04	
C. Gallode Zeylone		06	08	81	15	
						Yas

A Table of Latitude and Longitude.

73

Places Names.	Latitude N. or S		Longit. E. or W		Places Names.	Latitude N or S.		Longit Welt			
	D.	M.	D.	M.		D.	M.	D.	M.		
Yas de Amber —	00	00	N.	52	30	Bay Bonaventuro —	03	24	N	78	06
Andaman —	11	10	Latitude	73	19	Island Gallopega —	00	00		90	10
Nicobar —	07	11		93	40	Cape del Ajuga —	06	30	84	50	Welt Longitude.
Sumatra NW. End —	05	22		94	50	Lima —	12	15	77	30	
Verkin's Island —	02	22		94	07	Arica —	18	29	73	40	
Nassau Island —	02	54		99	32	La Serena —	29	00	76	22	
Bencola —	03	55		104	08	I. Juan Fernandes —	33	15	83	18	
Sumatra SE. End —	05	22		105	10	Baldivia —	39	35	81	10	
Engano or Trompeus —	05	50		101	43	Port Steven —	46	50	82	36	
Selam —	08	20	South Latitude.	102	13	Cape Victory —	52	00	83	10	
Princes Island —	06	30		104	02	Cape Horn —	56	35	79	55	
Bantam in Java —	06	11		105	55	The Coast of Brazile in South America, from Cape Horn to Cape Roque.					
Batavia —	06	16		106	46	Magellan E. entran.	52	00	75	05	
Java East End —	08	32	East Longitude.	113	30	River Julian —	48	40	74	34	
Straits of Sundy —	06	02		105	46	Cape Blanco near R. Camarones	46	50	72	07	
Banca South End —	03	20		106	45	Buenos Aires R. Plata —	34	35	57	54	
Borneo South Point —	03	54		113	37	River Grand —	31	55	52	00	
Banda Isles —	04	55		127	17	St. Catherine's —	27	50	49	00	
Celebes { South end —	05	10		119	07	Cape Frio —	23	00	42	20	
Celebes { N. end —	01	40		121	20	Spirito Santo —	19	59	42	10	
Mindano West point —	06	40		119	15	P. Segura —	16	31	40	35	
Borneo North Point —	07	40		113	05	Bay Todos Santos —	12	46	41	00	
Luconia { SW. poi. —	12	30	North Latitude.	120	10	R. St. Francisco —	10	50	37	50	
Luconia { NE. poi. —	18	55		120	05	Olinda or Pernambuco	07	48	35	30	
Anian { NW. point —	19	30		107	00	Cape St. Augustine —	08	35	35	20	
Anian { NE. point —	19	55		109	55	Cape Roque —	05	00	35	47	
Formosa { S. point —	22	00		119	56	Tristian D'Acunha —	37	05	13	50	
Formosa { N. point —	25	30		120	45	Trinidad —	20	30	30	00	
Piscadore Isles —	23	30		118	35	The Coast of the Main Continent in the West-Indies.					
Island Chusan —	30	38		120	35	R. Amazones Entr.	00	00	49	56	
Japan { S.E. point —	35	30		140	30	North Cape —	02	05	49	56	
Japan { S.W. point —	35	00		128	30	Suranam —	06	25	56	50	
The Coast of America in the South Sea, from California to Cape Horn.										Welt Longitude.	
Cape St. Sebastian —	42	45	N.	127	55	Oronóque —	08	15	59	25	
Cape St. Lucas or Lucar —	23	20	Orth	111	46	C. Conquibaca —	12	40	70	42	
Cape Corrientes —	18	50	Latitud	110	30	Carthagena —	10	28	75	21	
Aquapulco —	17	05		104	18	Scot's Settlement —	08	30	78	45	
Aquatulco —	15	27		102	03	Nicaragua Entrance —	11	25	84	15	
Guatimala —	14	25		101	00	Cape Catocha —	21	20	86	01	
Panama —	08	50		81	52						

A Table of Latitude and Longitude.

Places Names.	Latitude North	Longit. West.	Places Names.	Latitude North	Longit. West						
	D. M.	D. M.		D. M.	D. M.						
Campecha ———	19 30 N	92 10 W	Bahama Island ———	26 50	79 36						
La Vera Cruz ———	19 12 N	97 48 W	Abaco S. Point ———	26 00	73 46						
Mexico ———	20 00 N	103 35 W	Harbour Island ———	25 37	76 47						
Escondido ———	30 20 N	89 30 W	Andros N. Point ———	25 10	78 50						
Cape Florida ———	24 57 N	80 30 W	Providence ———	25 00	77 20						
The Caribbee Islands.											
Trinidad ———	10 15	60 17	Crooked Isle N. { point ———	22 56	74 12						
Tobago W. End ———	11 10	59 10	Atkin's Key ———	22 17	74 05						
Granado ———	11 57	60 20	Meraparvouz ———	21 58	74 45						
Barbadoes ———	22 58	58 50	Atwood Keys ———	23 10	73 35						
St. Vincent ———	13 12	60 12	French Keys ———	22 40	73 40						
St. Lucia ———	13 55	60 04	Mayaguana ———	22 35	72 46						
Martinico ———	14 43	60 54	Hogsties ———	21 17	73 55						
Dominico ———	15 23	60 30	Hyneago W. End ———	20 52	73 46						
Marigallante ———	15 58	60 20	Caicos Bank { N. point ———	20 50	71 15						
Guardalupa ———	16 10	61 15	Turk's Island ———	21 35	70 08						
Monserat ———	16 45 N	62 15	Abrolho N. point ———	21 35	69 06						
Antegua ———	17 05	61 45	Platewrack ———	20 10	68 15						
Nevis ———	17 05	62 32	The Coast of Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-England, and New-foundland.								
St. Christopher's ———	17 17	62 40	Charles Town { upon Ashly River {	32 45	78 46						
Barbuda ———	17 56	60 40	Cape Hatteras ———	35 15	74 20						
St. Bartholomew ———	17 52	62 06	Cape Henry ———	37 00	75 24						
St. Martin's ———	18 06	62 10	Cape Charles ———	37 16	74 16						
Anguilla ———	18 17	62 13	Cape Hinlopen {	38 50	74 56						
Virgin's ———	18 30	63 25	Long Island ———	40 50	72 45						
St. Cruize ———	17 52	63 30	New York ———	40 58	73 53						
Bieque ———	18 00	63 15	Cape								
Porto Rico St John's	18 30	65 37									
St Domingo Hispan.	18 25	69 30									
P. Royal Jamaica ———	17 40	76 32									
East End of Cuba	20 15	73 55									
Havanna ———	22 40	82 55									
Bay Honyd ———	22 45	83 40									
Cape St Antonio ———	21 45	85 32									
Bahama Islands.											
Bermudas ———	32 25 N	63 40 W									
N. Point { Bahama Bank {	27 50 N	78 35 W									

A Table of Latitude and Longitude.

75

Places Names	Latitude North	Longit. West	Places Names.	Latitude North	Longit. E or W.
	D. M.	D. M.		D. M.	D. M.
Cape Cod ———	42 12	68 55	The Coast of Iceland, Greenland, Nova Zembla, and the Northern Isles.		
Boston Entrance —	42 30	69 23			
Cape Sable ———	43 50	64 58			
Island Sable ———	44 20	59 01			
Cape Britain ———	46 00	58 30	Sound Royal ———	66 22	24 33
Quebeck ———	46 55	69 48	Bargarer's Point ———	66 20	16 35
Bay of Brest ———	52 10	56 57	Whales Back ———	65 27	20 33
Bell Island ———	52 07	55 35	Merchants Foreland	63 25	17 05
Cape St. John ———	50 25	52 48	Halliford ———	64 30	34 43
Cape Bonavista ———	49 15	52 12	Fair Foreland ———	66 20	26 27
Trinity Bay Entr. ———	48 52	52 20	Grim's Island ———	67 15	22 34
Conception Bay En. ———	48 20	52 08	Westmania Isles ———	63 30	22 54
St. John's Harbour ———	48 00	51 39	Isles of Fero ———	62 06	05 00
Bay of Bulls ———	47 50	51 29	Beerenberg, or ?		
Cape Race ———	46 40	51 52	John Main's Isle S. ———	71 45	04 30
Cape St. Mary ———	47 10	53 23	Point Lookout ———	76 25	15 36
Placentia Bay ———	47 45	53 58	Horn Sound ———	76 45	13 36
Cape Roy ———	48 00	57 40	Fair Foreland ———	79 20	10 52
<hr/>					
The Coast of Hudson's Bay and the Straits.					
Buttons Isles ———	60 25	56 27	Hacluit's Headland ———	79 55	11 00
Cape Charles ———	62 10	75 35	Helie's Sound ———	78 55	21 50
Cape Walsingham ———	62 35	77 55	Lee's Foreland ———	78 05	23 25
Mansfield Isle ———	61 42	80 30	Whale's Head ———	77 18	21 30
Cape Jones ———	54 55	78 58	Hope Island ———	76 18	23 45
Rupert's River ———	51 30	79 26	Cherry or Bear Isle ———	74 30	18 08
Albany Fort ———	52 26	84 50	Admiralty Island ———	75 05	55 50
The Cubb's ———	54 10	82 40	Fretum Borough ———	70 00	61 20
C. Henrietta Maria ———	55 07	84 30	Cape Candenoise ———	69 05	42 35
Port Nelson ———	57 10	93 58	Catnose ———	65 43	35 14
Cape Churchill ———	59 00	95 20	Archangel ———	64 30	40 30
C. Southampton ———	61 55	86 48	Cross Island ———	66 31	36 33
Shark Point ———	64 30	82 55	Sweetnose ———	68 10	34 45
Nottingham Isle ———	63 30	79 53	Kilduyn ———	69 30	31 20
Q. Ann's Foreland ———	63 48	74 45	North Cape ———	71 23	23 02
Resolution Isle ———	61 50	65 04	Surroy Isle ———	71 05	16 40
Cape Farewell ———	59 45	46 45	Tromsøund ———	70 25	15 30
			Loefort SW. Point ———	68 15	09 40
			Dronten ———	63 40	10 15
			Stadland ———	62 10	04 38
			North bergen ———	60 10	05 40
			Naze of Norway ———	57 45	07 24

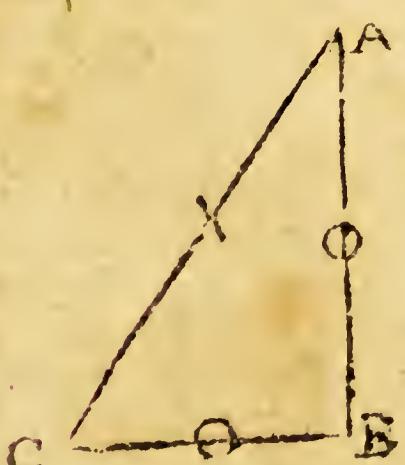
Places Names. Sea-Coast in the Sound, & Baltic Sea.	Latitude North. D. M.	Longit. East. D. M.	Places Names.	Latitude North. D. M.	Longit. East. D. M.
Maerden, or Mardel	58 19	08 57	Narva ———	59 27	28 25
Larwic ———	58 54	09 20	Revel ———	59 27	24 51
Christiana ———	59 40	10 00	Riga ———	57 04	25 15
Maesterland ———	57 53	11 45	Derwinda ———	57 15	22 06
Gottenberg Gat —	57 50	12 15	Coningsburg ———	54 43	21 35
Elsenore ———	56 22	12 42	Dantzic ———	54 22	18 36
Rostock ———	54 37	18 40	Wisby in Gotland —	57 30	18 30
Copenhagen ———	55 41	12 50	Bornholm ———	55 15	14 45
Valsterborñ ———	55 28	13 00	Straelsund ———	54 25	13 16
Uraniburg ———	55 54	12 58	Lubec ———	54 06	09 55
Calmer ———	56 40	16 35	Anout, or Anholt —	56 50	11 06
Stockholm ———	59 20	19 30	Lefou, or Lefnou —	57 05	10 30
Wyburg ———	60 52	29 16	Scaw ———	57 30	10 20
Petersburg ———	60 00	30 25			

Problems of Plane Sailing, wrought by Logarithms, and by Gunter's-Scale.

PROBLEM I.

THE Course and Distance being given; to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure.

Example. Suppose a Ship sails South West by South 382 Minutes, and the Difference of Latitude and Departure are required.



In the Right-angled Triangle ABC.
AC represents the Distance sailed.
AB the Difference of Latitude.
BC the Departure.
BAC (or the Angle at A) the Angle of the Course.
ACB (or the Angle at C) the Complement of the
Course to 90 deg.

Characters

Characters used in Navigation and Astronomy.

S. stands for Sine.

T. for Tangent.

S. c. Sine Complement. T. c. Tangent Complement.

The given Sides and Angles of a Triangle are marked with a dash (').

The required Sides and Angles with a Cypher thus (°).

The Operation by Logarithms. For the Difference of Latitude.

As Radius	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.000000
To the Distance sailed 382 Minutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.582063
So is the S. c. of the Course 56d. 15m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.919846
To the Difference of Latitude 317.6 Minutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	x2.501909

For the Departure.

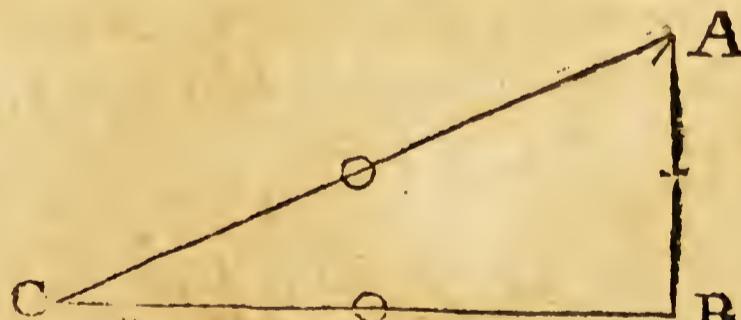
As Radius	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.000000
To the Distance sailed 382 Minutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.582063
So is the S. of the Course 33d. 45m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.744739
To the Departure 212.2 Minutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	x2.326802

The Operation by Gunter's Scale.

One Foot of the Compasses being in the Radius, or S. of 8 Points; extend the other to the Distance 382 Minutes, the said Extent laid from S. Course 3 Points will reach to 212.2 Minutes, the Departure from the Meridian, and the Compasses kept at the same Distance will reach from the S.c. Course 5 Points to 317.6 Minutes, the Difference of Latitude as above.

PROB. II. The Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Distance and Departure.

Suppose a Ship sails WSW. until the Difference of Latitude be 219 Leagues, and the Distance and Departure required.



The Operation by Logarithms. For the Distance.

As the S. c. of the Course 22d. 30m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.582840
To the Difference of Latitude 219 Leagues	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.340444
So is Radius	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.000000
To the Distance, which is 572.2 Leagues	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.757604

For

*Plane Sailing.**For the Departure.*

As Radius — — — — —	10.000000
To the Distance 572.2 Leagues found before — — — — —	2.757548
So is the Sine of the Course 67 deg. 30 min. — — — — —	9.965615
To the Departure 528.6 Leagues — — — — —	x2.723163

By Gunter.

The Compasses being extended from the S. of 2 Points, the Complement of the Course to 219 Leagues, the Difference of Latitude, will reach from Radius S. 8 Points, to 572.2 Leagues, the Distance, and the same Extent of the Compasses from the Sine of the Course 6 Points, will reach to 528.6 Leagues, the Departure.

PROB. III. The Course and Departure given, to find the Distance and Difference of Latitude.



Suppose a Ship sails North East by East, and her Departure be 220 Minutes, the Distance and Difference of Latitude required.

By Logarithms. For the Distance.

As the S. of the Course 56 deg. 15 min. — — — — —	9.919846
To the Departure 220 Minutes — — — — —	2.342423
So is Radius — — — — —	10.000000
To the Distance 264.6 Minutes — — — — —	2.422577

For the Difference of Latitude.

As Radius — — — — —	10.000000
To the Distance 264.6 Minutes — — — — —	2.422590
So is the S.c. of the Course 33 deg. 45 min. — — — — —	9.744739
To the Difference of Latitude 147 Minutes — — — — —	x2.167329

By Gunter.

The Extent of the Compasses from the S. of the Course 5 Points to the Departure 220 Minutes, will reach from Radius S. of 8 Points, to 264.6 the Distance; and the same Extent of the Compasses from S. 3 Points the Complement of the Course, will reach to the Difference of Latitude 147 Minutes, as above.

PROB. IV. The Distance and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Course and Departure.

Sup-

Plane Sailing

79

Suppose a Ship sails between the North and the West 206 Miles, until the Difference of Latitude be 197 Miles, the Course and Departure required.



By Logarithms. For the Course.

As the Distance 206 Miles	—	—	—	—	—	2.313867
To the Radius	—	—	—	—	—	10.000000
So is the Difference of Latitude 197 Miles	—	—	—	—	—	2.294466
To the S.c. of the Course; which is N. 17d. 00m. West	—	—	—	—	—	9.980599

For the Departure.

As the Radius	—	—	—	—	—	10.000000
To the Distance 206 Miles	—	—	—	—	—	2.313857
So is the S. of the Course 17 deg. 00 min.	—	—	—	—	—	9.465935
To the Departure 60.23 Miles	—	—	—	—	—	1.779802

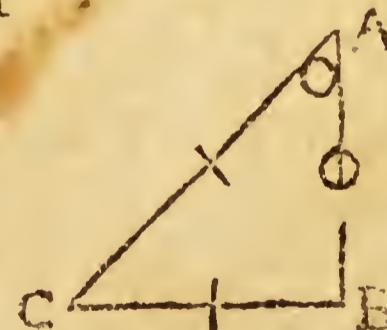
By Gunter.

For the Course. The Extent from the Distance 206 Miles, to the Difference of Latitude 197 Miles, will reach from Radius S. 90 deg. to the Sine of 73 deg. 00 min. the Complement of the Course, which subtracted from 90d. is 17d. 00m. the Course N. Westerly, or N. by W. half W.

For the Departure. The Extent from Radius S. 90d. to the Sine of the Course 17 deg. 00 min. will reach from the Distance 206 Minutes, to the Departure 60.23 Minutes as above.

P R O B. V. the Distance and Departure given, to find the Course and Difference of Latitude.

Suppose a Ship sails between the South and the West 247 Minutes, until the Departure be 197 Minutes, required the Course and Difference of Latitude.



The Operation by Logarithms. For the Course.

As the Distance 247 Minutes	—	—	—	—	—	2.392697
To the Radius	—	—	—	—	—	10.000000
So is the Departure 197 Minutes	—	—	—	—	—	2.294466
To the Sine of the Course S. 52 deg. 54 min. Westerly	—	—	—	—	—	9.901769

For

Plaine Sailing.

For the Difference of Latitude.

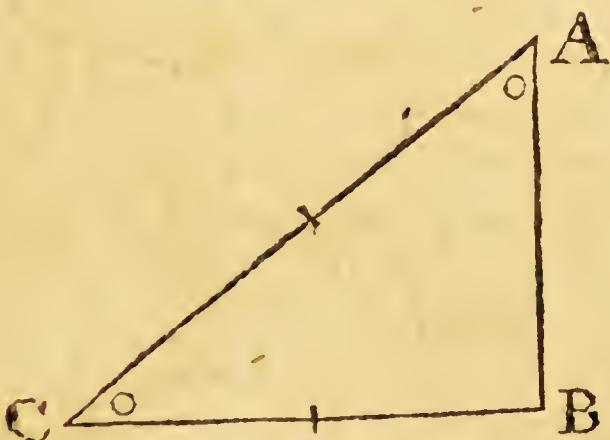
As Radius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.000000
To the Distance 247 Minutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.392697
So is the S. c. of the Course 37 deg. 6 min.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.780467
To the Difference of Latitude 149 min.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.173164

By Gunter.

For the Course. The Extent of the Compasses from the Distance 247 Minutes, to the Departure 197 Minutes, will reach the same way from Radius S. 90 deg. to the Sine of the Course 52 deg. 54 min. South Westerly, or South West three quarters West.

For the Difference of Latitude. The Extent from Radius S. 90 deg. to S. 37 deg. 6 min. the Complement of the Course, will reach the same way from the Distance 247 min. to the Difference of Latitude 149 min.

PROB. VI. The Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course and Distance.



Suppose a Ship sails between the South and the West, until the Difference of Latitude be 154 Leagues, and her Departure 200 Leagues; required the Course and Distance.

The Operation by Logarithms. For the Course.

As the Difference of Latitude 154 Leagues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.187521
To Radius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.000000
So is the Departure 200 Leagues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.301030
To the Tangent of the Course 52d. 24m. South W. erly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.113509

For the Distance.

As the S.c. of the Course 37 deg. 36 min.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.785433
To the Difference of Latitude 154 Leagues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.187521
So is the Radius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.000000
To the Distance 252.5 Leagues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.402088

By Gunter.

For the Course. The Extent of the Compasses from the Difference of Latitude 154 Leagues, to the Departure 200 Leagues, will reach from Radius or Tangent of 45 deg. to the Tangent of the Course, 52 deg. 24 min. South W. erly, or South West three quarters West.

For the Distance. The Extent from the S. 37 deg. 36 min. the Complement of the Course, to Radius, or the Sine of 90 deg. will reach from the Difference of Latitude 154 Leagues, to the Distance 252.5 Leagues.

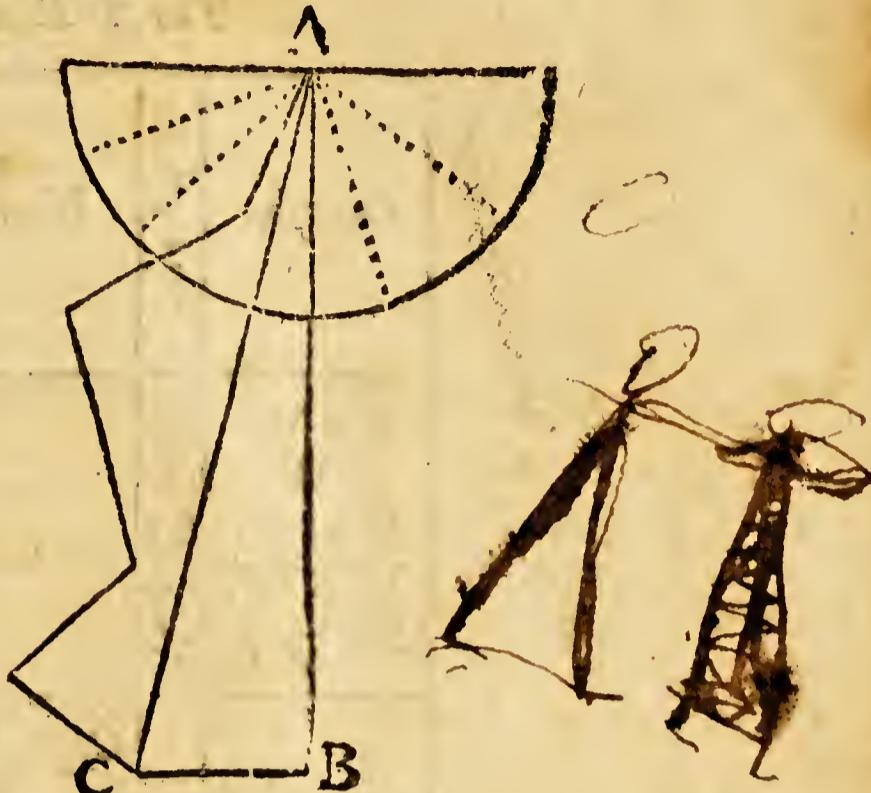
PROB

PROB. VII.

This Problem shews the manner of working a Traverse; and is very useful in keeping a Reckoning by Plane Sailing.

Example.

Suppose a Ship bound to a certain Port, and sails first SSW. 40 minutes, then SW. 60 min. then S. by E. 63 min. then WSW. 49 min. then S. E. by S. 56 min. the Difference of Latitude and Departure the Ship hath made, with the direct Course and Distance is required.



The Operation by Logarithms.

For the Difference of Latitude for the first Course.

As Radius	10.000000
To the Distance 40 min.	1.602060
So is the S.c. of the Course 67d. 30m.	9.965615
To the Difference of Latitude 36.95 min.	11.567675

For the Departure of the first Course.

As Radius	10.000000
To the Distance 40 min.	1.602060
So is the S. of the Course 22d. 30m.	9.582840
To the Departure 15.31 min.	11.184900

By Gunter.

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius the S. of 8 Points, to the Distance 40 min. that Extent in the Compasses laid from the Sine of the Course 2 Points will reach to 15.3 min. the Departure, and the Compasses being kept to the same Extent, and laid from the S. 6 Points, the Complement of the Course, will reach to 36.9 min. the Difference of Latitude.

In the same manner proceed to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure for each Course and Distance; which being found, place in a Table as follows.

Plane Sailing.

The TRAVERSE-TABLE.

Courses.	Distance.	North.	South.	East.	West.
S S W.	40		37.0		15.3
S W.	60		42.4		42.4
S by E.	63		61.8	12.3	
W S W.	49		18.8		45.3
SE by S.	56		46.6	31.1	
		Diff. Lat.	206.6	43.4	103.0
					43.4
				Dep.	59.6

The Explanation of the TABLE.

In placing the Difference of Latitude and Departure in their proper Columns, observe, that if the Course be Northerly, the Difference of Latitude is put in the North Column; if it be Southerly, in the South Column; and if the Course be Easterly, the Departure is put in the East Column; if Westerly, in the West Column.

Thus having framed the Table, add up the North, South, East, and West Columns severally, whereby the Difference of Latitude appears to be 206.6 Minutes South, because there is nothing in the North Column; The Departure 59.6 Minutes West, because by so much the West Column exceeds the East: then by this Difference of Latitude and Departure, find the direct Course and Distance as follows.

The Operation by the Logarithms. For the direct Course.
As the Difference of Latitude 206.6 min. ——————

2315130

To the Radius ——————

10.000000

So is the Departure 59.6 min. ——————

1.775246

To the T. of the Course 16d. 5m. South Westerly, because
the South and West Columns exceeds the North and East } 9.460116

For the Distance.

As the S.c. of the Course 16d. 5m. ——————

9.982660

To the Difference of Latitude 206.6 min. ——————

2.315130

So is Radius ——————

10.000000

To the Distance required 215 min. ——————

2.332470

By

By Gunter. For the direct Course.

The Extent of the Compasses from the Difference of Latitude 206.6m. to the Departure 59.6mi. will reach from the Tangent of 45d. (or Radius) to the Tangent of 16d. 5m. the Course required.

For the Distance.

The Extent from S. 73 deg. 55 min. the Complement of the Course, to S. 90 deg. viz. Radius, will reach from the Difference of Latitude 206.6m. to the Distance 215 Minutes.

*Oblique-angled Plane Triangles, applied in PROBLEMS
of Plane - Sailing, and wrought by Logarithms, and
Gunter's-Scale.*

PROB. I. THE Angles and one of the Sides given, to find either
of the other Sides.

Example.

Suppose there are two Ports both under one Meridian; a Ship sails from the Northermost SE. 206 Miles, another Ship sails from the Southermost North East by North, a certain Number of Miles, and meets with the first Ship; the Distance between these two Ports, and the Distance sailed by the second Ship is required.



In the Triangle ADE.

A and E represents the two Ports. AD the first Ship's Distance. ED the second Ship's Distance. AE the Distance between the two Ports.

The Operation by Logarithms. For the Distance between the two Ports.

As S. AED 33d. 45m.	Co. Ar.	0.255261
To AD the first Ship's Distance 206 min.		2.313867
So is S. ADE 101d. 15m. which subtracted from 180d.		9.991574
To AE, the Distance between the two Ports 363.7 min.		x2.560702

In all Proportions where Radius is not one of the three given Terms, to save the Labour of subtracting the first Logarithm from the Sum of the second and third, use the Complement Arithmetical of the first Logarithm

Oblique Plane Sailing.

rithm, which is found by subtracting each Figure of the Logarithm from 9, except the first towards the Right-hand, which is subtracted from 10, as in the Operation, the Logarithm Sine found in the Table is, 9.744739, wherefore beginning at the Left-hand, say 9 from 9 there remains 0; 7 from 9 there remains 2; 4 from 9 there remains 5; 4 from 9 there remains 5; 7 from 9 there remains 2; 3 from 9 there remains 6; 9 from 10 there remains 1; So the Complement Arithmetical of the first Logarithm, is 0.255261, which added to the other two Logarithms, and from that Sum abate Radius, the Remainder is the Logarithm, Sine, or Tangent required.

And Note, to find the Sine of any Degree and Minute above 90°. subtract the Degree and Minute from 180°. the Sine of the Remainder (called the Supplement) is the Sine required.

For the Second Ship's Distance.

As S. AED. 33d. 45m.	—	Co. Ar.	0.255261
To AD the first Ship's Distance 206 min.	—		2.313867
So is S. DAE 45d. 00m.	—		9.849485
To DE the second Ship's Distance, 262.2 min.	—		x2.418613

By Gunter. For the Distance between the two Ports.

The Extent of the Compasses from S. of 33 deg. 45 min. to the S. ADE 78d. 45m. (*viz.* the Supplement of 10d. 15m. to 180d.) will reach from 206 min. the first Ship's Distance, to 363.7 min. the Distance between the two Ports, as above.

For the second Ship's Distance.

The Extent of the Compasses from the S. of 33d. 45m. to the S. of 45d. 00m. will reach from 206 min. the first Ship's Distance, to 262.2 min. the second Ship's Distance required.

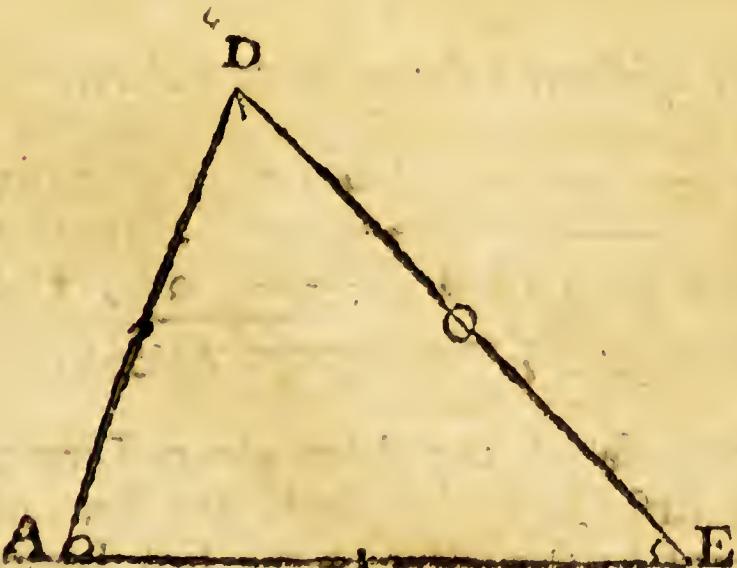
P R O B. II.

Two Sides and an Angle opposite to one of them being given, to find the other opposite Angle and the third Side.

Example.

Suppose two Ports, whose Bearing is North East and South West, distant 396 Miles, a Ship at the northermost sails South South East, and another Ship at the southermost sails thence 518 Miles, and meets with the first Ship: The Course sailed by the second Ship, and the first Ship's Distance are required.

In



In the Triangle A D E.

A represents the Southermost Port, D the Northermost.

AD the Distance between the two Ports.

DE the Course and Distance sailed by the first Ship.

AE the Course and Distance sailed by the second Ship.

The Operation by Logarithms. For the second Ship's Course.

As AE the second Ship's Distance 518 min.	Co. Ar.	7.285671
To S. ADE 67d. 30m.		9.965615
So is AD the Distance between the two Ports 396 min.		2.597695
To S. AED 44 deg. 56 min.		x9.848981

The Angle at D 67d. 30m. and the Angle at E 44d. 56m. being added together and subtracted from 180d. gives 67d. 34m. the Angle at A, which makes nearest 6 Points, and 6 Points reckon'd from the North East to the Southward gives ESE. the second Ship's Course required.

For the first Ship's Distance.

As S. ADE 67d. 30m.	Co. Ar.	0.034385
To AE the second Ship's Distance 518m.		2.714330
So is S. DAE 67 deg. 34 min.		9.965824
To DE the first Ship's Distance 518.3 min.		x2.714539

By Gunter. For the second Ship's Course.

The Extent of the Compasses from 518 min. to S. 67d. 30m. will reach from 396 min. to S. 44 deg. 56 min. which added to the Angle at D, and the Sum subtracted from 180d. gives 67d. 34m. the Angle at A, as above.

For the first Ship's Distance. The Extent from S. 67d. 30m. to 518m. will reach from S. 67d. 34m. to 518.3 m. the Ship's Distance, as above.

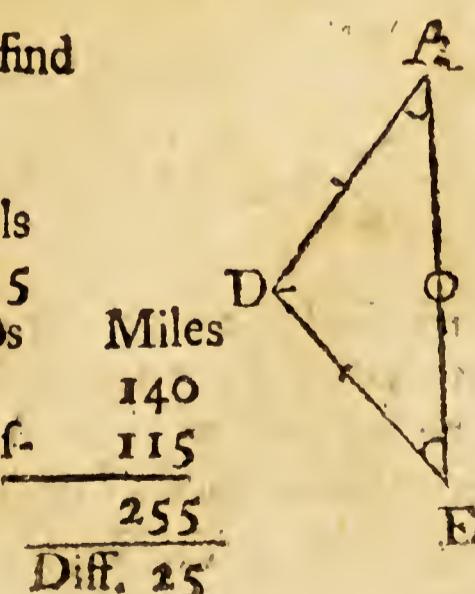
P R O B. III.

Two Sides and the contained Angle given, to find the other Angles and Side.

Example.

Suppose two Ships sail from one Port; one sails NE. 140 Miles, the other South East by East 115 Miles, the Bearing and Distance of these two Ships is required.

Let D represent the Port, DA the first Ship's distance, and DE the second.



Oblique Plane Sailing.

The Operation by Logarithms. For the Bearing of the two Ships.

As the Sum of the Sides AD and DE 255 min.	Co. Ar.	7.593460
To the Difference of the said Sides 25 min.		1.397940
So is the T. of half the Sum of their opposite Angles 50d. 37m.		10.085698

To the T. of half their Difference, which is 6d. 48m. $\frac{19.077098}{}$

The half Difference added to the half Sum, gives 57d. 25m. the greater Angle AED. The half Difference subtracted from it gives 43d. 49m. the lesser Angle DAE. Wherefore the Bearing of the two Ships is N. Easterly, and South Westerly 1d. 11m.

As S. AED 57d. 25m. $\frac{\text{For the Distance of the two Ships.}}{\text{Co. Ar. 0.074374}}$

To AD the first Ship's Distance 140 min. $\frac{2.146128}{}$

So is S. ADE 78d. 45m. $\frac{9.991574}{}$

To AE the Distance of the Ships, 163 min. $\frac{x2.212076}{}$

By Gunter. For the Bearing of the two Ships.

The Extent of the Compasses from the Sum of the Sides 255m. to their Difference 25m. will reach from the T. of the Half Sum of the required Angles 50d. 37m. to the T. of half the Diff. of the said Angle 6d. 48m.

In this Proportion by Gunter, the Practitioner may be at a Loss, because the Point T. 50d. 37m. would fall beyond the T. of 45d. was the Tangent Line continued: To remedy which, place the Extent from 255 to 25, from the T. 45d. and it will reach to the T. of 5d. 37m. then letting one Point stand at 5d. 37m. extend the other to the T. of 50d. 37m. this Extent place from the T. of 45d. will fall on the T. 6d. 48m. required.

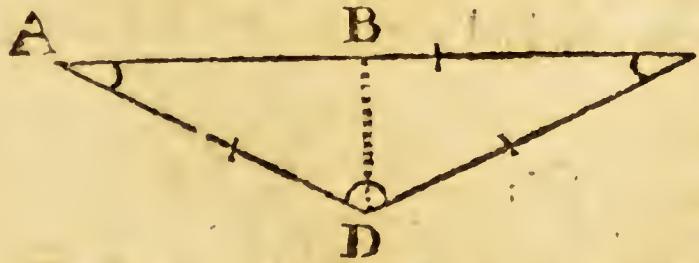
For the Distance of the Ships.

The Extent from the Sine of 57d. 25m. to the Sine of 78d. 45m. will reach from 140m. to 163m.

P R O B. IV. Three Sides being given, to find the Angles.

Example. Suppose there are two Ports both in one Latitude, distant 536 Miles; a Ship sails from the Eastward 306 Miles between the South and the West; another Ship sails from the Westernmost 290 Miles, and meets with the first Ship. The Course that each Ship hath steered is required.

Let A and E represent the two Ports, D the Place where the Ships meet.



E This Question is resolv'd by letting fall a Perpendicular DB, reducing the Oblique Triangle ADE, into the two Right-angled Triangles ABD and EBD, then the Operation is as follows;

First, find the Segment of the Base BE, thus,

As the Base AE, 536 Miles	Co. Ar.	7.270835
---------------------------	---------	----------

To the Sum of the Sides AD and ED 596 Miles		2.775246
---	--	----------

So is the Difference of the said Sides 16 Miles		1.204120
---	--	----------

To the Diff. of the Segments of the Base, which is 17.8 Miles		x1.250201
---	--	-----------

The

The whole Base	536 min,
The Difference of the Segments is	17.8
Sum is	553.8
Half Sum	276.9 the greater Segment BE, Then say, <i>For the first Ship's Course.</i>
As DE the first Ship's Distance 306 min.	2.485721
To Radius	10,000000
So is the greatest Segment BE 276.9 min.	2.442323
To S.c. BED, 25d. 9m.	9.956602

The Angle at E is the Course from the West Southerly, so the first Ship steers South 64d. 51m. West, or SW. by W. three quarters West almost.

For the second Ship's Course.

As AD the second Ship's Distance 290 min.	Co. Ar.	7.537602
To Sine AED 25d. 9m.		9.628378
So is DE the first Ship's Distance 306		2.485721
To Sine DAE 26d. 39m.		9.651701

The Angle at A is the Course from the East Southerly, so the second Ship steers South 63d. 21m. East, or SE. by E. 3 quarters E. nearly.

By Gunter. For the Difference of the Segments of the Base.

The Extent of the Compasses from the Base AE 536 min. to the Sum of the Sides 596m. will reach from the Difference of the Sides 16, to the Difference of the Segments of the Base 17.8, with which proceed as before.

For the first Ship's Course.

The Extent from the Distance 306 min. to the greater Segment 276.9 min. will reach from Radius or Sine 9cd. to Sine 64d. 51m. the Complement BED 25d. 9m. required.

For the second Ship's Course.

The Extent from 290m. the second Ship's Distance, to 306 min. the first Ships Distance, will reach from the Sine 25d. 9m. to the Sine 26d. 39m. the Angle at A required.

P R O B. V.

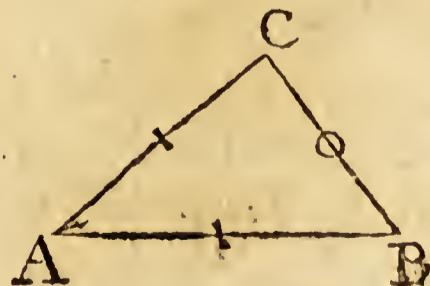
Two Sides and their contained Angle given, to find the third Side.

Example.

Two Ships sails from one Port at A; the first sails East 335 Miles to B, the second sails East 14d. 40m. North, 271 Miles to C; I demand how far they are asunder, and what is the Course from the Ship at C, to that at B?

In the Triangle ABC,
there is given,

AB 335	}	BC required.
AC 271		
BAC 14d. 40m.		



This

Oblique Plain Sailing.

This Case requires a double Operation—

1. By the third Case to find the Angles —

2. By the first Case to find the Side required —

AB	335
AC	271
Sum is	606
Diff. is	64

The first Operation.

As the Sum of the Sides AB and AC 606 Miles —	Co. Ar.	7.217527
To their Difference —	64	1.806180
So is the T. of half Sum of the Angles 82d. 40m. —		10.890441
To T. half their Difference —	39d. 22m.	19.914148
By which you will find the Angle ABC, to be 43d. 18m.		

The second Operation.

As S. ABC 43d. 18m. —	Co. Ar.	0.163791
To the Side AC 271 Miles —		2.432969
So is S. BAC 14d. 40m. —		9.403455
To the Side BC 100 Miles —		12.000215

The Angle at B is found to be 43d. 18m. and the Line AB lying East and West, the Course from C to B is East 43d. 18m. South, or South East 1d. 42m. Easterly; and the Distance 100 Miles.

By Gunter. For the Angle at B.

The Extent from 606 Miles the Sum of the Sides, to 64 Miles the Difference of the Sides, will reach from the Tangent of 82d. 40m. half the Sum of the unknown Angles; to the Tangent of 39d. 22m. half their Difference, which being found, proceed according to former Directions, to find the Angle at B.

Then the Extent from S. 43d. 18m. the Angle at B, to S. 14d. 40m. the Angle at A; will reach from 271 Miles the Side AC, to 100 Miles, the Side BC, as above.

Thus much for Sailing by the *Plane Chart*; which being of some Use in short Voyages, and a good Foundation for further Improvement, we were not willing wholly to omit; but nevertheless would advise all that take Charge of Ships never to content themselves with the Use of the *Plane Chart* only; being so apparently false in itself, and so unsafe for Practice: Nor are we under any Necessity to trust to it, the Defect thereof being now sufficiently supplied by Mr. Wright's True Chart, commonly called *Mercator's*, the Projection and Use of which (both in single Questions and Traverses) are largely treated of and rendered as easy as the *Plane Chart*, in the Book called *Practical Navigation*, (and at this Time treated off by many others, sold at the same Place) first set forth by Mr. John Seller, and now Corrected and Reprinted for W. and J. M O U N T, T. P A G E and S O N, on Tower-hill, with many useful Additions.

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O F
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Diff.	1 Deg.		2 Deg.		¼ Point		3 Deg.		4 Deg.		5 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
1	01.0	00.0	01.0	00.0	01.0	00.0	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	1
2	02.0	00.1	02.0	00.1	02.0	00.1	02.0	00.1	02.0	00.1	02.0	00.2	2
3	03.0	00.1	03.0	00.1	03.0	00.1	03.0	00.2	03.0	00.2	03.0	00.3	3
4	04.0	00.1	04.0	00.1	04.0	00.2	04.0	00.2	04.0	00.3	04.0	00.3	4
5	05.0	00.1	05.0	00.2	05.0	00.2	05.0	00.3	05.0	00.3	05.0	00.4	5
6	06.0	00.1	06.0	00.2	06.0	00.3	06.0	00.3	06.0	00.4	06.0	00.5	6
7	07.0	00.1	07.0	00.2	07.0	00.3	07.0	00.4	07.0	00.5	07.0	00.6	7
8	08.0	00.1	08.0	00.3	08.0	00.4	08.0	00.4	08.0	00.6	08.0	00.7	8
9	09.0	00.2	09.0	00.3	09.0	00.4	09.0	00.5	09.0	00.6	09.0	00.8	9
10	10.0	00.2	10.0	00.4	10.0	00.5	10.0	00.5	10.0	00.7	10.0	00.9	10
11	11.0	00.2	11.0	00.4	11.0	00.5	11.0	00.6	11.0	00.8	11.0	01.0	11
12	12.0	00.2	12.0	00.4	12.0	00.6	12.0	00.6	12.0	00.8	12.0	01.0	12
13	13.0	00.2	13.0	00.5	13.0	00.6	13.0	00.7	13.0	00.9	12.9	01.1	13
14	14.0	00.2	14.0	00.5	14.0	00.7	14.0	00.7	14.0	01.0	13.9	01.2	14
15	15.0	00.3	15.0	00.5	15.0	00.7	15.0	00.8	15.0	01.0	14.9	01.3	15
16	16.0	00.3	16.0	00.6	16.0	00.8	16.0	00.8	16.0	01.1	15.9	01.4	16
17	17.0	00.3	17.0	00.6	17.0	00.8	17.0	00.9	17.0	01.2	16.9	01.5	17
18	18.0	00.3	18.0	00.6	18.0	00.9	18.0	00.9	18.0	01.3	17.9	01.6	18
19	19.0	00.3	19.0	00.7	19.0	00.9	19.0	01.0	19.0	01.3	18.9	01.7	19
20	20.0	00.4	20.0	00.7	20.0	01.0	20.0	01.0	20.0	01.4	19.9	01.7	20
21	21.0	00.4	21.0	00.7	21.0	01.0	21.0	01.1	20.9	01.5	20.9	01.8	21
22	22.0	00.4	22.0	00.8	22.0	01.1	22.0	01.1	21.9	01.5	21.9	01.9	22
23	23.0	00.4	23.0	00.8	23.0	01.1	23.0	01.2	22.9	01.6	22.9	02.0	23
24	24.0	00.4	24.0	00.8	24.0	01.2	24.0	01.3	23.9	01.7	23.9	02.1	24
25	25.0	00.4	25.0	00.9	25.0	01.2	25.0	01.3	24.9	01.7	24.9	02.2	25
26	26.0	00.5	26.0	00.9	26.0	01.3	26.0	01.4	25.9	01.8	25.9	02.3	26
27	27.0	00.5	27.0	00.9	27.0	01.3	27.0	01.4	26.9	01.9	26.9	02.4	27
28	28.0	00.5	28.0	01.0	28.0	01.4	28.0	01.5	27.9	02.0	27.9	02.4	28
29	29.0	00.5	29.0	01.0	29.0	01.4	29.0	01.5	28.9	02.0	28.9	02.5	29
30	30.0	00.5	30.0	01.1	30.0	01.5	30.0	01.6	29.9	02.1	29.9	02.6	30
31	31.0	00.5	31.0	01.1	31.0	01.5	31.0	01.6	30.9	02.2	30.9	02.7	31
32	32.0	00.6	32.0	01.1	32.0	01.6	32.0	01.7	31.9	02.2	31.9	02.8	32
33	33.0	00.6	33.0	01.2	33.0	01.6	33.0	01.7	32.9	02.3	32.9	02.9	33
34	34.0	00.6	34.0	01.2	34.0	01.7	34.0	01.8	33.9	02.4	33.9	03.0	34
35	35.0	00.6	35.0	01.2	35.0	01.7	35.0	01.8	34.9	02.4	34.9	03.1	35
36	36.0	00.6	36.0	01.3	36.0	01.8	35.9	01.9	35.9	02.5	35.9	03.1	36
37	37.0	00.6	37.0	01.3	37.0	01.8	36.9	01.9	36.9	02.6	36.9	03.2	37
38	38.0	00.7	38.0	01.3	38.0	01.9	37.9	02.0	37.9	02.7	37.9	03.3	38
39	39.0	00.7	39.0	01.4	39.0	01.9	38.9	02.0	38.9	02.7	38.9	03.4	39
40	40.0	00.7	40.0	01.4	40.0	02.0	39.9	02.1	39.9	02.8	39.8	03.5	40
41	41.0	00.7	41.0	01.4	41.0	02.0	40.9	02.1	40.9	02.9	40.8	03.6	41
42	42.0	00.7	42.0	01.5	41.9	02.1	41.9	02.2	41.9	02.9	41.8	03.7	42
43	43.0	00.8	43.0	01.5	42.9	02.1	42.9	02.2	42.9	03.0	42.8	03.8	43
44	44.0	00.8	44.0	01.5	43.9	02.2	43.9	02.3	43.9	03.1	43.8	03.8	44
45	45.0	00.8	45.0	01.6	44.9	02.2	44.9	02.4	44.9	03.1	44.8	03.9	45
46	46.0	00.8	46.0	01.6	45.9	02.3	45.9	02.4	45.9	03.2	45.8	04.0	46
47	47.0	00.8	47.0	01.6	46.9	02.3	46.9	02.5	46.9	03.3	46.8	04.1	47
48	48.0	00.8	48.0	01.7	47.9	02.4	47.9	02.5	47.9	03.4	47.8	04.2	48
49	49.0	00.9	49.0	01.7	48.9	02.4	48.9	02.6	48.9	03.4	48.8	04.3	49
50	50.0	00.9	50.0	01.7	49.9	02.5	49.9	02.6	49.9	03.5	49.8	04.4	50
Diff.	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Diff.
	89	Deg.	88	Deg.	74	Point	87	Deg.	86	Deg.	85	Deg.	

Of LATITUDE and DEPARTURE.

91

Dist.	1 Deg.		2 Deg.		$\frac{1}{4}$ Point		3 Deg.		4 Deg.		5 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
51	51,0	00,9	51,0	01,8	50,9	02,5	50,9	02,7	50,9	03,6	50,8	04,4	51
52	52,0	00,9	52,0	01,8	51,9	02,6	51,9	02,7	51,9	03,6	51,8	04,5	52
53	53,0	00,9	53,0	01,8	52,9	02,6	52,9	02,8	52,9	03,7	52,8	04,6	53
54	54,0	00,9	54,0	01,9	53,9	02,7	53,9	02,8	53,9	03,8	53,8	04,7	54
55	55,0	01,0	55,0	01,9	54,9	02,7	54,9	02,8	54,9	03,8	54,8	04,8	55
56	56,0	01,0	56,0	02,0	55,9	02,7	55,9	02,9	55,9	03,9	55,8	04,9	56
57	57,0	01,0	57,0	02,0	56,9	02,8	56,9	03,0	56,9	04,0	56,8	05,0	57
58	58,0	01,0	58,0	02,0	57,9	02,8	57,9	03,0	57,9	04,0	57,8	05,1	58
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61	61,0	01,1	61,0	02,1	60,9	03,0	60,9	03,2	60,9	04,3	60,8	05,3	61
62	62,0	01,1	62,0	02,2	61,9	03,0	61,9	03,2	61,9	04,3	61,8	05,4	62
63	63,0	01,1	63,0	02,2	62,9	03,1	62,9	03,3	62,8	04,4	62,8	05,5	63
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65	65,0	01,1	65,0	02,3	64,9	03,2	64,9	03,4	64,8	04,5	64,8	05,7	65
66	66,0	01,2	66,0	02,3	65,9	03,2	65,9	03,5	65,8	04,6	65,7	05,8	66
67	67,0	01,2	67,0	02,3	66,9	03,3	66,9	03,5	66,8	04,7	66,7	05,8	67
68	68,0	01,2	68,0	02,4	67,9	03,3	67,9	03,6	67,8	04,7	67,7	05,9	68
69	69,0	01,2	69,0	02,4	68,9	03,4	68,9	03,6	68,8	04,8	68,7	06,0	69
70	70,0	01,2	70,0	02,4	69,9	03,4	69,9	03,7	69,8	04,9	69,7	06,1	70
71	71,0	01,2	71,0	02,5	70,9	03,5	70,9	03,7	70,8	05,0	70,7	06,2	71
72	72,0	01,3	72,0	02,5	71,9	03,5	71,9	03,8	71,8	05,0	71,7	06,3	72
73	73,0	01,3	73,0	02,5	72,9	03,6	72,9	03,8	72,8	05,1	72,7	06,4	73
74	74,0	01,3	74,0	02,6	73,9	03,6	73,9	03,9	73,8	05,2	73,7	06,5	74
75	75,0	01,3	75,0	02,6	74,9	03,7	74,9	03,9	74,8	05,2	74,7	06,5	75
76	76,0	01,3	76,0	02,7	75,9	03,7	75,9	04,0	75,8	05,3	75,7	06,6	76
77	77,0	01,3	77,0	02,7	76,9	03,8	76,9	04,0	76,8	05,4	76,7	06,7	77
78	78,0	01,4	78,0	02,7	77,9	03,8	77,9	04,1	77,8	05,4	77,7	06,8	78
79	79,0	01,4	79,0	02,8	78,9	03,9	78,9	04,1	78,8	05,5	78,7	06,9	79
80	80,0	01,4	80,0	02,8	79,9	03,9	79,9	04,2	79,8	05,6	79,7	07,0	80
81	81,0	01,4	81,0	02,8	80,9	04,0	80,9	04,2	80,8	05,7	80,7	07,1	81
82	82,0	01,4	81,9	02,9	81,9	04,0	81,9	04,3	81,8	05,7	81,7	07,2	82
83	83,0	01,5	82,9	02,9	82,9	04,1	82,9	04,3	82,8	05,8	82,7	07,2	83
84	84,0	01,5	83,9	02,9	83,9	04,1	83,9	04,4	83,8	05,9	83,7	07,3	84
85	85,0	01,5	84,9	03,0	84,9	04,2	84,9	04,4	84,8	05,9	84,7	07,4	85
86	86,0	01,5	85,9	03,0	85,9	04,2	85,9	04,5	85,8	06,0	85,7	07,5	86
87	87,0	01,5	86,9	03,0	86,9	04,3	86,9	04,6	86,8	06,1	86,7	07,6	87
88	88,0	01,5	87,9	03,1	87,9	04,3	87,9	04,6	87,8	06,1	87,7	07,7	88
89	89,0	01,6	88,9	03,1	88,9	04,4	88,9	04,7	88,8	06,2	88,7	07,8	89
90	90,0	01,6	89,9	03,1	89,9	04,4	89,9	04,7	89,8	06,3	89,7	07,8	90
91	91,0	01,6	90,9	03,2	90,9	04,5	90,9	04,8	90,8	06,4	90,7	07,9	91
92	92,0	01,6	91,9	03,2	91,9	04,5	91,9	04,8	91,8	06,4	91,6	08,0	92
93	93,0	01,6	92,9	03,2	92,9	04,6	92,9	04,9	92,8	06,5	92,6	08,1	93
94	94,0	01,6	93,9	03,3	93,9	04,6	93,9	04,9	93,8	06,6	93,6	08,2	94
95	95,0	01,7	94,9	03,3	94,9	04,7	94,9	05,0	94,8	06,6	94,6	08,3	95
96	96,0	01,7	95,9	03,4	95,9	04,7	95,9	05,0	95,8	06,7	95,6	08,4	96
97	97,0	01,7	96,9	03,4	96,9	04,8	96,9	05,1	96,8	06,8	96,6	08,5	97
98	98,0	01,7	97,9	03,4	97,9	04,8	97,9	05,1	97,8	06,8	97,6	08,5	98
99	99,0	01,7	98,9	03,5	98,9	04,9	98,9	05,2	98,8	06,9	98,6	08,6	99
100	100,0	01,7	99,9	03,5	99,9	04,9	99,9	05,2	99,8	07,0	99,6	08,7	100
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep
	89	Deg.	88	Deg.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Point	87	Deg.	86	Deg.	85	Deg.	100

Diff.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Point		6 Deg.		7 Deg.		8 Deg.		$\frac{3}{4}$ Point		9 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
1	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	01.0	00.2	1
2	02.0	00.2	02.0	00.2	02.0	00.2	02.0	00.3	02.0	00.3	02.0	00.3	2
3	03.0	00.3	03.0	00.3	03.0	00.4	03.0	00.4	03.0	00.4	03.0	00.5	3
4	04.0	00.4	04.0	00.4	04.0	00.5	04.0	00.6	04.0	00.6	03.9	00.6	4
5	05.0	00.5	05.0	00.5	05.0	00.6	05.0	00.7	04.9	00.7	04.9	00.8	5
6	06.0	00.6	06.0	00.6	06.0	00.7	05.9	00.8	05.9	00.9	05.9	00.9	6
7	07.0	00.7	07.0	00.7	06.9	00.9	06.9	01.0	06.9	01.0	06.9	01.1	7
8	08.0	00.8	08.0	00.8	07.9	01.0	07.9	01.1	07.9	01.2	07.9	01.3	8
9	09.0	00.9	08.9	00.9	08.9	01.1	08.9	01.2	08.9	01.3	08.9	01.4	9
10	10.0	01.0	09.9	01.0	09.9	01.2	09.9	01.4	09.9	01.5	09.9	01.6	10
11	10.9	01.1	10.9	01.1	10.9	01.3	10.9	01.5	10.9	01.6	10.9	01.7	11
12	11.9	01.2	11.9	01.3	11.9	01.5	11.9	01.7	11.9	01.8	11.9	01.9	12
13	12.9	01.3	12.9	01.4	12.9	01.6	12.9	01.8	12.9	01.9	12.8	02.0	13
14	13.9	01.4	13.9	01.5	13.9	01.7	13.9	01.9	13.8	02.1	13.8	02.2	14
15	14.9	01.5	14.9	01.6	14.9	01.8	14.9	02.1	14.8	02.2	14.8	02.3	15
16	15.9	01.6	15.9	01.7	15.9	01.9	15.8	02.2	15.8	02.3	15.8	02.5	16
17	16.9	01.7	16.9	01.8	16.9	02.1	16.8	02.4	16.8	02.5	16.8	02.7	17
18	17.9	01.8	17.9	01.9	17.9	02.2	17.8	02.5	17.8	02.6	17.8	02.8	18
19	18.9	01.9	18.9	02.0	18.9	02.3	18.8	02.6	18.8	02.8	18.8	03.0	19
20	19.9	02.0	19.9	02.1	19.8	02.4	19.8	02.8	19.8	02.9	19.8	03.1	20
21	20.9	02.1	20.9	02.2	20.8	02.6	20.8	02.9	20.8	03.1	20.7	03.3	21
22	21.9	02.2	21.9	02.3	21.8	02.7	21.8	03.1	21.8	03.2	21.7	03.4	22
23	22.9	02.3	22.9	02.4	22.8	02.8	22.8	03.2	22.8	03.4	22.7	03.6	23
24	23.9	02.4	23.9	02.5	23.8	02.9	23.8	03.3	23.7	03.5	23.7	03.8	24
25	24.9	02.4	24.9	02.6	24.8	03.0	24.8	03.5	24.7	03.7	24.7	03.9	25
26	25.9	02.5	25.9	02.7	25.8	03.2	25.7	03.6	25.7	03.8	25.7	04.1	26
27	26.9	02.6	26.9	02.8	26.8	03.3	26.7	03.8	26.7	04.0	26.7	04.2	27
28	27.9	02.7	27.8	02.9	27.8	03.4	27.7	03.9	27.7	04.1	27.7	04.4	28
29	28.9	02.8	28.8	03.0	28.8	03.5	28.7	04.0	28.7	04.3	28.6	04.5	29
30	29.9	02.9	29.8	03.1	29.8	03.7	29.7	04.2	29.7	04.4	29.6	04.7	30
31	30.8	03.0	30.8	03.2	30.8	03.8	30.7	04.3	30.7	04.5	30.6	04.9	31
32	31.8	03.1	31.8	03.3	31.8	03.9	31.7	04.5	31.7	04.7	31.6	05.1	32
33	32.8	03.2	32.8	03.4	32.8	04.0	32.7	04.6	32.6	04.8	32.6	05.2	33
34	33.8	03.3	33.8	03.6	33.7	04.1	33.7	04.7	33.6	05.0	33.6	05.4	34
35	34.8	03.4	34.8	03.7	34.7	04.3	34.7	04.9	34.6	05.1	34.6	05.5	35
36	35.8	03.5	35.8	03.8	35.7	04.4	35.6	05.0	35.6	05.3	35.6	05.6	36
37	36.8	03.6	36.8	03.9	36.7	04.5	36.6	05.1	36.6	05.4	36.5	05.8	37
38	37.8	03.7	37.8	04.0	37.7	04.6	37.6	05.3	37.6	05.6	37.5	05.9	38
39	38.8	03.8	38.8	04.1	38.7	04.8	38.6	05.4	38.6	05.7	38.5	06.1	39
40	39.8	03.9	39.8	04.2	39.7	04.9	39.6	05.6	39.6	05.9	39.5	06.3	40
41	40.8	04.0	40.8	04.3	40.7	05.0	40.6	05.7	40.6	06.0	40.5	06.4	41
42	41.8	04.1	41.8	04.4	41.7	05.1	41.6	05.8	41.5	06.2	41.5	06.6	42
43	42.8	04.2	42.8	04.5	42.7	05.2	42.6	06.0	42.5	06.3	42.5	06.7	43
44	43.8	04.3	43.8	04.6	43.7	05.4	43.6	06.1	43.5	06.5	43.5	06.9	44
45	44.8	04.4	44.8	04.7	44.7	05.5	44.6	06.3	44.5	06.6	44.4	07.0	45
46	45.8	04.5	45.7	04.8	45.7	05.6	45.6	06.4	45.5	06.7	45.4	07.2	46
47	46.8	04.6	46.7	04.9	46.6	05.7	46.5	06.6	46.5	06.9	46.4	07.3	47
48	47.8	04.7	47.7	05.0	47.6	05.9	47.5	06.7	47.5	07.0	47.4	07.5	48
49	48.8	04.8	48.7	05.1	48.6	06.0	48.5	06.8	48.5	07.2	48.4	07.7	49
50	49.8	04.9	49.7	05.2	49.6	06.1	49.5	07.0	49.5	07.3	49.4	07.8	50
Diff.	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Diff.
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points	84 Deg.	83 Deg.	82 Deg.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point	81 Deg.							

Of LATITUDE and DEPARTURE. 93

Diff.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Point		6 Deg.		7 Deg.		8 Deg.		$\frac{3}{4}$ Point		9 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	D. p	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
51	50.8	05.0	50.7	05.3	50.6	06.2	50.5	07.1	50.4	07.5	50.4	08.0	51
52	51.7	05.1	51.7	05.4	51.6	06.3	51.5	07.2	51.4	07.6	51.4	08.1	52
53	52.7	05.2	52.7	05.5	52.6	06.5	52.5	07.4	52.4	07.8	52.3	08.3	53
54	53.7	05.3	53.7	05.6	53.6	06.6	53.5	07.5	53.4	07.9	53.3	08.4	54
55	54.7	05.4	54.7	05.7	54.6	06.7	54.5	07.7	54.4	08.1	54.3	08.6	55
56	55.7	05.5	55.7	05.9	55.6	06.8	55.5	07.8	55.4	08.2	55.3	08.8	56
57	56.7	05.6	56.7	06.0	56.6	06.9	56.4	07.9	56.4	08.4	56.3	08.9	57
58	57.7	05.7	57.7	06.1	57.6	07.1	57.4	08.1	57.4	08.5	57.3	09.1	58
59	58.7	05.8	58.7	06.2	58.6	07.2	58.4	08.2	58.4	08.7	58.3	09.2	59
60	59.7	05.9	59.7	06.3	59.5	07.3	59.4	08.4	59.4	08.8	59.3	09.4	60
61	60.7	06.0	60.7	06.4	60.5	07.4	60.4	08.5	60.3	08.9	60.2	09.5	61
62	61.7	06.1	61.7	06.5	61.5	07.6	61.4	08.6	61.3	09.1	61.2	09.7	62
63	62.7	06.2	62.7	06.6	62.5	07.7	62.4	08.8	62.3	09.2	62.2	09.9	63
64	63.7	06.3	63.6	06.7	63.5	07.8	63.4	08.9	63.3	09.4	63.2	10.0	64
65	64.7	06.4	64.6	06.8	64.5	07.9	64.4	09.0	64.3	09.5	64.2	10.2	65
66	65.7	06.5	65.6	06.9	65.5	08.0	65.4	09.2	65.3	09.7	65.2	10.3	66
67	66.7	06.6	66.6	07.0	66.5	08.2	66.3	09.3	66.3	09.8	66.2	10.5	67
68	67.7	06.7	67.6	07.1	67.5	08.3	67.3	09.5	67.3	10.0	67.2	10.6	68
69	68.7	06.8	68.6	07.2	68.5	08.4	68.3	09.6	68.3	10.1	68.2	10.8	69
70	69.7	06.9	69.6	07.3	69.5	08.5	69.3	09.7	69.2	10.3	69.1	10.9	70
71	70.7	07.0	70.6	07.4	70.5	08.7	70.3	09.9	70.2	10.4	70.1	11.1	71
72	71.7	07.1	71.6	07.5	71.5	08.8	71.3	10.0	71.2	10.6	71.1	11.3	72
73	72.6	07.2	72.6	07.6	72.5	08.9	72.3	10.2	72.2	10.7	72.1	11.4	73
74	73.6	07.3	73.6	07.7	73.4	09.0	73.3	10.3	73.2	10.9	73.1	11.6	74
75	74.6	07.3	74.6	07.8	74.4	09.1	74.3	10.4	74.2	11.0	74.1	11.7	75
76	75.6	07.4	75.6	07.9	75.4	09.3	75.3	10.6	75.2	11.1	75.1	11.9	76
77	76.6	07.5	76.6	08.0	76.4	09.4	76.3	10.7	76.2	11.3	76.1	12.0	77
78	77.6	07.6	77.6	08.1	77.4	09.5	77.2	10.9	77.2	11.4	77.0	12.2	78
79	78.6	07.7	78.6	08.3	78.4	09.6	78.2	11.0	78.1	11.6	78.0	12.4	79
80	79.6	07.8	79.6	08.4	79.4	09.8	79.2	11.1	79.1	11.7	79.0	12.5	80
81	80.6	07.9	80.6	08.5	80.4	09.9	80.2	11.3	80.1	11.9	80.0	12.7	81
82	81.6	08.0	81.5	08.6	81.4	10.0	81.2	11.4	81.1	12.0	81.0	12.8	82
83	82.6	08.1	82.5	08.7	82.4	10.1	82.2	11.6	82.1	12.2	82.0	13.0	83
84	83.6	08.2	83.5	08.8	83.4	10.2	83.2	11.7	83.1	12.3	83.0	13.1	84
85	84.6	08.3	84.5	08.9	84.4	10.4	84.2	11.8	84.1	12.5	84.0	13.3	85
86	85.6	08.4	85.5	09.0	85.4	10.5	85.2	12.0	85.1	12.6	84.9	13.4	86
87	86.6	08.5	86.5	09.1	86.3	10.6	86.2	12.1	86.0	12.8	85.9	13.6	87
88	87.6	08.6	87.5	09.2	87.3	10.7	87.1	12.2	87.0	12.9	86.9	13.8	88
89	88.6	08.7	88.5	09.3	88.3	10.8	88.1	12.4	88.0	13.1	87.9	13.9	89
90	89.6	08.8	89.5	09.4	89.3	11.0	89.1	12.5	89.0	13.2	88.9	14.1	90
91	90.6	08.9	90.5	09.5	90.3	11.1	90.1	12.7	90.0	13.3	89.9	14.2	91
92	91.6	09.0	91.5	09.6	91.3	11.2	91.1	12.8	91.0	13.5	90.9	14.4	92
93	92.6	09.1	92.5	09.7	92.3	11.3	92.1	12.9	92.0	13.6	91.9	14.5	93
94	93.5	09.2	93.5	09.8	93.3	11.5	93.1	13.1	93.0	13.8	92.8	14.7	94
95	94.5	09.3	94.5	09.9	94.3	11.6	94.1	13.2	94.0	13.9	93.8	14.9	95
96	95.5	09.4	95.5	10.0	95.3	11.7	95.1	13.4	95.0	14.1	94.8	15.0	96
97	96.5	09.5	96.5	10.1	96.3	11.8	96.1	13.5	96.0	14.2	95.8	15.2	97
98	97.5	09.6	97.5	10.2	97.3	11.9	97.0	13.6	96.9	14.4	96.8	15.3	98
99	98.5	09.7	98.5	10.3	98.3	12.1	98.0	13.8	97.9	14.5	97.8	15.5	99
100	99.5	09.8	99.4	10.4	99.2	12.2	99.0	13.9	98.9	14.7	98.8	15.6	100
Diff.	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Diff.
	$7\frac{1}{2}$ Point	84 Deg.		83 Deg.		82 Deg.		$7\frac{1}{4}$ Point		81 Deg.			

Dist.	10 Deg.		11 Deg.		1 Point		12 Deg.		13 Deg.		14 Deg.		Dist.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
1	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.2	1
2	02.0	00.3	02.0	00.4	02.0	00.4	02.0	00.4	01.9	00.4	01.9	00.5	2
3	03.0	00.5	02.9	00.6	02.9	00.6	02.9	00.6	02.9	00.7	02.9	00.7	3
4	03.9	00.7	03.9	00.8	03.9	00.8	03.9	00.8	03.9	00.9	03.9	01.0	4
5	04.9	00.9	04.9	01.0	04.9	01.0	04.9	01.0	04.9	01.1	04.9	01.2	5
6	05.9	01.0	05.9	01.1	05.9	01.2	05.9	01.2	05.8	01.3	05.8	01.4	6
7	06.9	01.2	06.9	01.3	06.9	01.4	06.8	01.5	06.8	01.6	06.8	01.7	7
8	07.9	01.4	07.9	01.5	07.8	01.6	07.8	01.7	07.8	01.8	07.8	01.9	8
9	08.9	01.6	08.8	01.7	08.8	01.8	08.8	01.9	08.8	02.0	08.7	02.2	9
10	09.8	01.7	09.8	01.9	09.8	02.0	09.8	02.1	09.7	02.2	09.7	02.4	10
11	10.8	01.9	10.8	02.1	10.8	02.1	10.8	02.3	10.7	02.5	10.7	02.7	11
12	11.8	02.1	11.8	02.3	11.8	02.3	11.7	02.5	11.7	02.7	11.6	02.9	12
13	12.8	02.3	12.8	02.5	12.7	02.5	12.7	02.7	12.7	02.9	12.6	03.1	13
14	13.8	02.4	13.7	02.7	13.7	02.7	13.7	02.9	13.6	03.1	13.5	03.4	14
15	14.8	02.6	14.7	02.9	14.7	02.9	14.7	03.1	14.6	03.4	14.6	03.6	15
16	15.8	02.8	15.7	03.1	15.7	03.1	15.6	03.3	15.6	03.6	15.5	03.9	16
17	16.7	03.0	16.7	03.2	16.7	03.3	16.6	03.5	16.6	03.8	16.5	04.1	17
18	17.7	03.1	17.7	03.4	17.7	03.5	17.6	03.7	17.5	04.0	17.5	04.	18
19	18.7	03.3	18.6	03.6	18.6	03.7	18.6	03.9	18.5	04.3	18.4	04.6	19
20	19.7	03.5	19.6	03.8	19.6	03.9	19.6	04.2	19.5	04.5	19.4	04.8	20
21	20.7	03.6	20.6	04.0	20.6	04.1	20.5	04.4	20.5	04.7	20.4	05.1	21
22	21.7	03.8	21.6	04.2	21.6	04.3	21.5	04.6	21.4	04.9	21.3	05.3	22
23	22.6	04.0	22.6	04.4	22.6	04.5	22.5	04.8	22.4	05.2	22.3	05.6	23
24	23.6	04.2	23.6	04.6	23.5	04.7	23.5	05.0	23.4	05.4	23.3	05.8	24
25	24.6	04.3	24.5	04.8	24.5	04.9	24.5	05.2	24.4	05.6	24.3	06.0	25
26	25.6	04.5	25.5	05.0	25.5	05.1	25.4	05.4	25.3	05.8	25.2	06.3	26
27	26.6	04.7	26.5	05.2	26.5	05.3	26.4	05.6	26.3	06.1	26.2	06.5	27
28	27.6	04.9	27.5	05.3	27.5	05.5	27.4	05.8	27.3	06.3	27.2	06.8	28
29	28.6	05.0	28.5	05.5	28.4	05.7	28.4	06.0	28.3	06.5	28.1	07.0	29
30	29.5	05.2	29.4	05.7	29.4	05.9	29.3	06.2	29.2	06.7	29.1	07.3	30
31	30.5	05.4	30.4	05.9	30.4	06.0	30.3	06.4	30.2	07.0	30.1	07.5	31
32	31.5	05.6	31.4	06.1	31.4	06.2	31.3	06.7	31.2	07.2	31.0	07.7	32
33	32.5	05.7	32.4	06.3	32.4	06.4	32.3	06.9	32.2	07.4	32.0	08.0	33
34	33.5	05.9	33.4	06.5	33.3	06.6	33.3	07.1	33.1	07.6	33.0	08.2	34
35	34.5	06.1	34.4	06.7	34.3	06.8	34.2	07.3	34.1	07.9	34.0	08.5	35
36	35.4	06.2	35.3	06.9	35.3	07.0	35.2	07.5	35.1	08.1	34.9	08.7	36
37	36.4	06.4	36.3	07.1	36.3	07.2	36.2	07.7	36.1	08.3	35.9	09.0	37
38	37.4	06.6	37.3	07.2	37.3	07.4	37.2	07.9	37.0	08.5	36.9	09.2	38
39	38.4	06.8	38.3	07.4	38.3	07.6	38.1	08.1	38.0	08.8	37.8	09.4	39
40	39.4	06.9	39.3	07.6	39.2	07.8	39.1	08.3	39.0	09.0	38.8	09.7	40
41	40.4	07.1	40.2	07.8	40.2	08.0	40.1	08.5	39.9	09.2	39.8	09.9	41
42	41.4	07.3	41.2	08.0	41.2	08.2	41.1	08.7	40.9	09.4	40.8	10.2	42
43	42.3	07.5	42.2	08.2	42.2	08.4	42.1	08.9	41.9	09.7	41.7	10.4	43
44	43.3	07.6	43.2	08.4	43.2	08.6	43.0	09.1	42.9	09.9	42.7	10.6	44
45	44.3	07.8	44.2	08.6	44.1	08.8	44.0	09.4	43.8	10.1	43.7	10.9	45
46	45.3	08.0	45.2	08.8	45.1	09.0	45.0	09.6	44.8	10.3	44.6	11.1	46
47	46.3	08.2	46.1	09.0	46.1	09.2	46.0	09.8	45.8	10.6	45.6	11.4	47
48	47.3	08.3	47.1	09.2	47.1	09.4	47.0	10.0	46.8	10.8	46.6	11.6	48
49	48.3	08.5	48.1	09.3	48.1	09.6	47.9	10.2	47.7	11.0	47.5	11.9	49
50	49.2	08.7	49.1	09.5	49.0	09.8	48.9	10.4	48.7	11.2	48.5	12.1	50
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep
	80	Deg.	79	Deg.	7 Points		78	Deg.	77	Point	76	Deg.	Dist.

D	10 Deg.	11 Deg.	1 Point	12 Deg.	13 Deg.	14 Deg.	Dif.						
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat						
51	50.2	08.9	50.1	09.7	50.0	10.0	49.9	10.6	49.7	11.5	49.5	12.3	51
52	51.2	09.0	51.0	09.9	51.0	10.3	50.9	10.8	50.7	11.7	50.5	12.6	52
53	52.2	09.2	52.0	10.1	52.0	10.5	51.8	11.0	51.6	11.9	51.4	12.8	53
54	53.2	09.4	53.0	10.3	53.0	10.5	52.8	11.2	52.6	12.1	52.4	13.1	54
55	54.2	09.5	54.0	10.5	53.9	10.7	53.8	11.4	53.6	12.4	53.4	13.3	55
56	55.1	09.7	55.0	10.7	54.9	10.9	54.8	11.6	54.6	12.6	54.3	13.5	56
57	56.1	09.9	56.0	10.9	55.9	11.1	55.8	11.8	55.5	12.8	55.3	13.8	57
58	57.1	10.1	56.9	11.1	56.9	11.3	56.7	12.1	56.5	13.0	56.3	14.0	58
59	58.1	10.2	57.9	11.3	57.9	11.5	57.7	12.3	57.5	13.3	57.2	14.3	59
60	59.1	10.4	58.9	11.4	58.8	11.7	58.7	12.5	58.5	13.5	58.2	14.5	60
61	60.1	10.6	59.9	11.6	59.8	11.9	59.7	12.7	59.4	13.7	59.2	14.8	61
62	61.1	10.8	60.9	11.8	60.8	12.1	60.6	12.9	60.4	13.9	60.2	15.0	62
63	62.0	10.9	61.8	12.0	61.8	12.3	61.6	13.1	61.4	14.2	61.1	15.2	63
64	63.0	11.1	62.8	12.2	62.8	12.5	62.6	13.3	62.4	14.4	62.1	15.5	64
65	64.0	11.3	63.8	12.4	63.8	12.7	63.6	13.5	63.3	14.6	63.1	15.7	65
66	65.0	11.5	64.8	12.6	64.7	12.9	64.6	13.7	64.3	14.8	64.0	16.0	66
67	66.0	11.6	65.8	12.8	65.7	13.1	65.5	13.9	65.3	15.1	65.0	16.2	67
68	67.0	11.8	66.7	13.0	66.7	13.3	66.5	14.1	66.3	15.3	66.0	19.4	68
69	68.0	12.0	67.7	13.2	67.7	13.5	67.5	14.3	67.2	15.5	66.9	16.7	69
70	68.9	12.2	68.7	13.4	68.7	13.7	68.5	14.6	68.2	15.7	67.9	16.9	70
71	69.9	12.3	69.7	13.5	69.6	13.9	69.4	14.8	69.2	16.0	68.9	17.2	71
72	70.9	12.5	70.7	13.7	70.6	14.0	70.4	15.0	70.2	16.2	69.9	17.4	72
73	71.9	12.7	71.7	13.9	71.6	14.2	71.4	15.2	71.1	16.4	70.8	17.7	73
74	72.9	12.8	72.6	14.1	72.6	14.4	72.4	15.4	72.1	16.6	71.8	17.9	74
75	73.9	13.0	73.6	14.3	73.6	14.6	73.4	15.6	73.1	16.9	72.8	18.1	75
76	74.8	13.2	74.6	14.5	74.5	14.8	74.3	15.8	74.1	17.1	73.7	18.4	76
77	75.8	13.4	75.6	14.7	75.5	15.0	75.3	16.0	75.0	17.3	74.7	18.6	77
78	76.8	13.5	76.6	14.9	76.5	15.2	76.3	16.2	76.0	17.5	75.7	18.9	78
79	77.8	13.7	77.5	15.1	77.5	15.4	77.3	16.4	77.0	17.8	76.7	19.1	79
80	78.8	13.9	78.5	15.3	78.5	15.6	78.2	16.6	78.0	18.0	77.6	19.4	80
81	79.8	14.1	79.5	15.5	79.4	15.8	79.2	16.8	78.9	18.2	78.6	19.6	81
82	80.8	14.2	80.5	15.6	80.4	16.0	80.2	17.0	79.9	18.4	79.6	19.8	82
83	81.7	14.4	81.5	15.8	81.4	16.2	81.2	17.3	80.9	18.7	80.5	20.1	83
84	82.7	14.6	82.5	16.0	82.4	16.4	82.2	17.5	81.8	18.9	81.5	20.3	84
85	83.7	14.8	83.4	16.2	83.4	16.6	83.1	17.7	82.8	19.1	82.5	20.6	85
86	84.7	14.9	84.4	16.4	84.3	16.8	84.1	17.9	83.8	19.3	83.4	20.8	86
87	85.7	15.1	85.4	16.6	85.3	17.0	85.1	18.1	84.8	19.6	84.4	21.0	87
88	86.7	15.3	86.4	16.8	86.3	17.2	86.1	18.3	85.7	19.8	85.4	21.3	88
89	87.6	15.4	87.4	17.0	87.3	17.4	87.1	18.5	86.7	20.0	86.4	21.5	89
90	88.6	15.6	88.3	17.2	88.3	17.6	88.0	18.7	87.7	20.2	87.3	21.8	90
91	89.6	15.8	89.3	17.4	89.3	17.8	89.0	18.9	88.7	20.5	88.3	22.0	91
92	90.6	16.0	90.3	17.6	90.2	17.9	90.0	19.1	89.6	20.7	89.3	22.3	92
93	91.6	16.1	91.3	17.7	91.2	18.1	91.0	19.3	90.6	20.9	90.2	22.5	93
94	92.6	16.3	92.3	17.9	92.2	18.3	91.9	19.5	91.6	21.1	91.2	22.7	94
95	93.6	16.5	93.3	18.1	93.2	18.5	92.9	19.7	92.6	21.4	92.2	23.0	95
96	94.5	16.7	94.2	18.3	94.2	18.7	93.9	20.0	93.5	21.6	93.1	23.2	96
97	95.5	16.8	95.2	18.5	95.1	18.9	94.9	20.2	94.5	21.8	94.1	23.5	97
98	96.5	17.0	96.2	18.7	96.1	19.1	95.9	20.4	95.5	22.0	95.1	23.7	98
99	97.5	17.2	97.2	18.9	97.1	19.3	96.8	20.6	96.5	22.3	96.1	23.9	99
100	98.5	17.4	98.2	19.1	98.1	19.5	97.8	20.8	97.4	22.6	97.0	24.2	100
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dif.
	80 Point	79 Deg.	7 Points	78 Deg.	77	Deg.	76	Deg.					

Diff.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point		15 Deg.		16 Deg.		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point		17 Deg.		18 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
1	01.0	00.2	01.0	00.3	01.0	00.3	01.0	00.3	01.0	00.3	01.0	00.3	1
2	01.9	00.5	01.9	00.5	01.9	00.6	01.9	00.6	01.9	00.6	01.9	00.6	2
3	02.9	00.7	02.9	00.8	02.9	00.8	02.9	00.8	02.9	00.9	02.9	00.9	3
4	03.9	01.0	03.9	01.0	03.8	01.1	03.8	01.2	03.8	01.2	03.8	01.2	4
5	04.8	01.2	04.8	01.3	04.8	01.4	04.8	01.5	04.8	01.5	04.8	01.5	5
6	05.8	01.5	05.8	01.5	05.8	01.7	05.7	01.7	05.7	01.8	05.7	01.9	6
7	06.8	01.7	06.8	01.8	06.7	01.9	06.7	02.0	06.7	02.0	06.7	02.2	7
8	07.8	01.9	07.7	02.1	07.7	02.2	07.7	02.3	07.6	02.3	07.6	02.5	8
9	08.7	02.2	08.7	02.3	08.7	02.5	08.6	02.6	08.6	02.6	08.6	02.8	9
10	09.7	02.4	09.7	02.6	09.6	02.8	09.6	02.9	09.6	02.9	09.5	03.1	10
11	10.7	02.7	10.6	02.8	10.6	03.0	10.5	03.2	10.5	03.2	10.5	03.4	11
12	11.6	02.9	11.6	03.1	11.5	03.3	11.5	03.5	11.5	03.5	11.4	03.7	12
13	12.6	03.2	12.6	03.4	12.5	03.6	12.4	03.8	12.4	03.8	12.4	04.0	13
14	13.6	03.4	13.5	03.6	13.5	03.9	13.4	04.1	13.4	04.1	13.3	04.3	14
15	14.5	03.6	14.5	03.9	14.4	04.1	14.4	04.4	14.3	04.4	14.3	04.6	15
16	12.5	03.9	15.5	04.1	15.4	04.4	15.3	04.6	15.3	04.7	15.2	04.9	16
17	16.5	04.1	16.4	04.4	16.3	04.7	16.3	04.9	16.3	05.0	16.2	05.3	17
18	17.5	04.4	17.4	04.7	17.3	05.0	17.2	05.2	17.2	05.3	17.1	05.6	18
19	18.4	04.6	18.4	04.9	18.3	05.2	18.2	05.5	18.2	05.6	18.1	05.9	19
20	19.4	04.9	19.3	05.2	19.2	05.5	19.1	05.8	19.1	05.8	19.0	06.2	20
21	20.4	05.1	20.3	05.4	20.2	05.8	20.1	06.1	20.1	06.1	20.0	06.5	21
22	21.3	05.3	21.2	05.7	21.1	06.1	21.1	06.4	21.0	06.4	20.9	06.8	22
23	22.3	05.6	22.2	06.0	22.1	06.3	22.0	06.7	22.0	06.7	21.9	07.1	23
24	23.3	05.8	23.2	06.2	23.1	06.6	23.0	07.0	22.9	07.0	22.8	07.4	24
25	24.2	06.1	24.1	06.5	24.0	06.9	23.9	07.3	23.9	07.3	23.8	07.7	25
26	22.2	05.3	25.1	06.7	25.0	07.2	24.9	07.5	24.9	07.6	24.7	08.0	26
27	26.2	05.6	26.1	07.0	26.0	07.4	25.8	07.8	25.8	07.9	25.7	08.3	27
28	27.2	06.8	27.0	07.2	26.9	07.7	26.8	08.1	26.8	08.2	26.6	08.7	28
29	28.1	07.0	28.0	07.5	27.9	08.0	27.8	08.4	27.7	08.5	27.6	09.0	29
30	29.1	07.3	29.0	07.8	28.8	08.3	28.7	08.7	28.7	08.8	28.5	09.3	30
31	30.1	07.5	29.9	08.0	29.8	08.5	29.7	09.0	29.6	09.1	29.5	09.6	31
32	31.0	07.8	30.9	08.3	30.8	08.8	30.6	09.3	30.6	09.4	30.4	10.0	32
33	32.0	08.0	31.9	08.5	31.7	09.1	31.6	09.6	31.6	09.6	31.4	10.2	33
34	33.0	08.3	32.8	08.8	32.7	09.4	32.5	09.9	32.5	09.9	32.3	10.5	34
35	33.9	08.5	33.8	09.1	33.6	09.6	33.5	10.2	33.5	10.2	33.3	10.8	35
36	34.9	08.7	34.8	09.3	34.6	09.9	34.4	10.4	34.4	10.5	34.2	11.1	36
37	35.9	09.0	35.7	09.6	35.6	10.2	35.4	10.7	35.4	10.8	35.2	11.5	37
38	36.9	09.2	36.7	09.8	36.5	10.5	36.4	11.0	36.3	11.1	36.1	11.7	38
39	37.8	09.5	37.7	10.1	37.5	10.7	37.3	11.3	37.3	11.4	37.1	12.0	39
40	38.8	09.7	38.6	10.4	38.5	11.0	38.3	11.6	38.3	11.7	38.0	12.4	40
41	39.8	10.0	39.6	10.6	39.4	11.3	39.2	11.9	39.2	12.0	39.0	12.7	41
42	40.7	10.2	40.6	10.9	40.4	11.6	40.2	12.2	40.2	12.3	39.9	13.0	42
43	41.7	10.4	41.5	11.1	41.3	11.8	41.1	12.5	41.1	12.6	40.9	13.3	43
44	42.7	10.7	42.5	11.4	42.3	12.1	42.1	12.8	42.1	12.9	41.8	13.6	44
45	43.6	10.9	43.5	11.6	43.3	12.4	43.1	13.1	43.0	13.1	42.8	13.9	45
46	44.6	11.2	44.4	11.9	44.2	12.7	44.0	13.4	44.0	13.4	43.7	14.2	46
47	45.6	11.4	45.4	12.2	45.2	13.0	45.0	13.6	44.9	13.7	44.7	14.5	47
48	46.6	11.7	46.4	12.4	46.1	13.2	45.9	13.9	45.9	14.0	45.7	14.8	48
49	47.5	11.9	47.3	12.7	47.1	13.5	46.9	14.2	46.9	14.3	46.6	15.1	49
50	48.5	12.1	48.3	12.9	48.1	13.8	47.8	14.5	47.8	14.6	47.6	15.4	50
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Diff.
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point	75 Deg.	74 Deg.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point	73 Deg.	72 Deg.							

D	$\frac{1}{4}$ Point	15 Deg.	16 Deg.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Point	17 Deg.	18 Deg.	D						
R.	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Diff.						
51	49,5	12,4	49,3	13,2	49,0	14,1	48,8	14,8	48,8	14,9	48,5	15,8	51
52	50,4	12,6	50,2	13,5	50,0	14,3	49,7	15,1	49,7	15,2	49,4	16,1	52
53	51,4	12,9	51,2	13,7	50,9	14,6	50,7	15,3	50,7	15,5	50,4	16,4	53
54	52,4	13,1	52,2	14,0	51,9	14,9	51,7	15,7	51,6	15,8	51,3	16,7	54
55	53,3	13,4	53,1	14,2	52,9	15,2	52,6	16,0	52,6	16,1	52,3	17,0	55
56	54,3	13,6	54,1	14,5	53,8	15,4	53,6	16,2	53,5	16,4	53,3	17,3	56
57	55,3	13,9	55,1	14,8	54,8	15,7	54,5	16,5	54,5	16,7	54,2	17,6	57
58	56,3	14,1	56,0	15,0	55,8	16,0	55,5	16,8	55,5	17,0	55,2	17,9	58
59	57,2	14,3	57,0	15,3	56,7	16,3	56,5	17,1	56,4	17,3	56,1	18,2	59
60	58,2	14,6	58,0	25,5	57,7	16,5	57,4	17,4	57,4	17,5	57,1	18,5	60
61	59,2	14,8	58,9	15,8	58,6	16,8	58,4	17,7	58,3	17,8	58,0	18,8	61
62	60,1	15,1	59,9	16,0	59,6	17,1	59,3	18,0	59,3	18,1	59,0	19,2	62
63	61,1	15,3	60,9	16,3	60,6	17,4	60,3	18,3	60,2	18,4	59,9	19,5	63
64	62,1	15,6	61,8	16,6	61,5	17,6	61,2	18,6	61,2	18,7	60,9	19,8	64
65	63,0	15,8	62,8	16,8	62,5	17,9	62,2	18,9	62,2	19,0	61,8	20,1	65
66	64,0	16,0	63,7	17,1	63,4	18,2	63,2	19,2	63,1	19,3	62,8	20,4	66
67	65,0	16,3	64,7	17,3	64,4	18,5	64,1	19,4	64,1	19,6	63,7	20,7	67
68	66,0	16,5	65,7	17,6	65,4	18,7	65,1	19,7	65,0	19,9	64,7	21,0	68
69	66,9	16,8	66,6	17,9	66,3	19,0	66,0	20,0	66,0	20,2	65,6	21,3	69
70	67,9	17,0	67,6	18,1	67,3	19,3	67,0	20,3	66,9	20,5	66,6	21,6	70
71	68,9	17,3	68,6	18,4	68,3	19,6	67,9	20,6	67,9	20,8	67,5	21,9	71
72	69,8	17,5	69,5	18,6	69,2	19,8	68,9	20,9	68,8	21,1	68,5	22,2	72
73	70,8	17,7	70,5	18,9	70,2	20,1	69,9	21,2	69,8	21,3	69,4	22,6	73
74	71,8	18,0	71,5	19,2	71,1	20,4	70,8	21,5	70,8	21,6	70,4	22,9	74
75	72,7	18,2	72,4	19,4	72,1	20,7	71,8	21,8	71,7	21,9	71,3	23,2	75
76	73,7	18,5	73,4	19,7	73,1	20,9	72,7	22,1	72,7	22,2	72,3	23,5	76
77	74,7	18,7	74,4	19,9	74,0	21,2	73,7	22,4	73,6	22,5	73,2	23,8	77
78	75,7	18,9	75,3	20,2	75,0	21,5	74,6	22,6	74,6	22,8	74,2	24,1	78
79	76,6	19,2	76,3	20,4	75,9	21,8	75,6	22,9	75,5	23,1	75,1	24,4	79
80	77,6	19,4	77,3	20,7	76,9	22,0	76,6	23,2	76,5	23,4	76,1	24,7	80
81	78,6	19,7	78,2	21,0	77,9	22,3	77,5	23,5	77,5	23,7	77,0	25,0	81
82	79,5	19,9	79,2	21,2	78,8	22,6	78,5	23,8	78,4	24,0	78,0	25,3	82
83	80,5	20,2	80,2	21,5	79,8	22,9	79,4	24,1	79,4	24,3	78,9	25,6	83
84	81,5	20,4	81,1	21,7	80,7	23,1	80,4	24,4	80,3	24,5	79,9	26,0	84
85	82,4	20,7	82,1	22,0	81,7	23,4	81,3	24,7	81,3	24,8	80,8	26,3	85
86	83,4	20,9	83,1	22,3	82,7	23,7	82,3	25,0	82,2	25,1	81,8	26,6	86
87	84,4	21,1	84,0	22,5	83,6	24,0	83,3	25,3	83,2	25,4	82,7	26,9	87
88	85,4	21,4	85,0	22,8	84,6	24,3	84,2	25,5	84,2	25,7	83,7	27,2	88
89	86,3	21,6	86,0	23,0	85,6	24,5	85,2	25,8	85,1	26,0	84,6	27,5	89
90	87,3	21,9	86,9	23,3	86,5	24,8	86,1	26,1	86,1	26,3	85,6	27,8	90
91	88,3	22,1	87,9	23,5	87,5	25,1	87,1	26,4	87,0	26,6	86,5	28,1	91
92	89,2	22,4	88,9	23,8	88,4	25,4	88,0	26,7	88,0	26,9	87,5	28,4	92
93	90,2	22,6	89,8	24,1	89,4	25,6	89,0	27,0	88,9	27,2	88,4	28,7	93
94	91,2	22,8	90,8	24,3	90,4	25,9	90,0	27,3	89,9	27,5	89,4	29,0	94
95	92,1	23,1	91,8	24,6	91,3	26,2	90,9	27,6	90,8	27,8	90,4	29,4	95
96	93,1	23,3	92,7	24,8	92,3	26,5	91,9	27,9	91,8	28,1	91,3	29,7	96
97	94,1	23,9	93,7	25,1	93,2	26,7	92,8	28,2	92,8	28,4	92,3	30,0	97
98	95,1	23,8	94,7	25,4	94,2	27,0	93,8	28,4	93,7	28,7	93,2	30,3	98
99	96,0	24,1	95,6	25,6	95,2	27,3	94,7	28,7	94,7	28,9	94,2	30,6	99
100	97,0	24,3	96,6	25,9	96,1	27,6	95,7	29,0	95,6	29,2	95,1	30,9	100
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point	75 Deg.	74 Deg.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point	73 Deg.	72 Deg.							Diff.

Diff.	19 Deg.		$1\frac{1}{4}$ Point		20 Deg.		21 Deg.		22 Deg.		2 Points		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
1	00.9	00.3	00.9	00.3	00.9	00.3	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	1
2	01.9	00.7	01.9	00.7	01.9	00.7	01.9	00.7	01.9	00.7	01.8	00.8	2
3	02.8	01.0	02.8	01.0	02.8	01.0	02.8	01.1	02.8	01.1	02.8	01.1	3
4	03.8	01.3	03.8	01.3	03.8	01.4	03.7	01.4	03.7	01.5	03.7	01.5	4
5	04.7	01.6	04.7	01.7	04.7	01.7	04.7	01.8	04.6	01.9	04.6	01.9	5
6	05.6	02.0	05.6	02.0	05.6	02.1	05.6	02.1	05.6	02.2	05.5	02.3	6
7	06.6	02.3	06.6	02.4	06.6	02.4	06.5	02.5	06.5	02.6	06.5	02.7	7
8	07.6	02.6	07.5	02.7	07.5	02.7	07.5	02.9	07.4	03.0	07.4	03.1	8
9	08.5	02.9	08.5	03.0	08.5	03.1	08.4	03.2	08.3	03.4	08.3	03.4	9
10	09.5	03.3	09.4	03.4	09.4	03.4	09.3	03.6	09.3	03.7	09.2	03.8	10
11	10.4	03.6	10.4	03.7	10.3	03.8	10.3	03.9	10.2	04.1	10.2	04.2	11
12	11.3	03.9	11.3	04.0	11.3	04.1	11.2	04.3	11.1	04.5	11.1	04.6	12
13	12.3	04.2	12.2	04.4	12.2	04.4	12.2	04.7	12.1	04.9	12.0	05.0	13
14	13.2	04.6	13.2	04.7	13.2	04.8	13.1	05.0	13.0	05.2	12.9	05.4	14
15	14.2	04.9	14.1	05.1	14.1	05.1	14.0	05.4	13.9	05.6	13.9	05.7	15
16	15.1	05.2	15.1	05.4	15.0	05.5	14.9	05.7	14.8	06.0	14.8	06.1	16
17	16.1	05.5	16.0	05.7	16.0	05.8	15.9	06.1	15.8	06.4	15.7	06.5	17
18	17.0	05.9	16.9	06.1	16.9	06.2	16.8	06.5	16.7	06.7	16.6	06.9	18
19	18.0	06.2	17.9	06.4	17.9	06.5	17.7	06.8	17.6	07.1	17.6	07.3	19
20	18.9	06.5	18.8	06.7	18.8	06.8	18.7	07.2	18.5	07.5	18.5	07.7	20
21	19.9	06.8	19.8	07.1	19.7	07.2	19.6	07.5	19.5	07.9	19.4	08.0	21
22	20.8	07.2	20.7	07.4	20.7	07.5	20.5	07.9	20.4	08.2	20.3	08.4	22
23	21.7	07.5	21.7	07.7	21.6	07.9	21.5	08.2	21.3	08.6	21.2	08.8	23
24	22.7	07.8	22.6	08.1	22.6	08.2	22.4	08.6	22.3	09.0	22.2	09.2	24
25	23.6	08.1	23.5	08.4	23.5	08.5	23.3	09.0	23.2	09.4	23.1	09.6	25
26	24.6	08.5	24.5	08.8	24.4	08.9	24.3	09.3	24.1	09.7	24.0	09.9	26
27	25.5	08.8	25.4	09.1	25.4	09.2	25.2	09.7	25.0	10.1	24.9	10.2	27
28	26.5	09.1	26.4	09.4	26.3	09.6	26.1	10.0	26.0	10.5	25.9	10.7	28
29	27.4	09.4	27.3	09.8	27.3	09.9	27.1	10.4	26.9	10.9	26.8	11.1	29
30	28.4	09.8	28.2	10.1	28.2	10.3	28.0	10.8	27.8	11.2	27.7	11.5	30
31	29.3	10.1	29.2	10.4	29.1	10.6	28.9	11.1	28.7	11.6	28.6	11.9	31
32	30.3	10.4	30.1	10.8	30.1	10.9	29.9	11.5	29.7	12.0	29.6	12.3	32
33	31.2	10.7	31.1	11.1	31.0	11.3	30.8	11.8	30.6	12.4	30.5	12.6	33
34	32.1	11.1	32.0	11.5	31.9	11.6	31.7	12.2	31.5	12.7	31.4	13.0	34
35	33.1	11.4	33.0	11.8	32.9	12.0	32.7	12.5	32.5	13.1	32.3	13.4	35
36	34.0	11.7	33.9	12.1	33.8	12.3	33.6	12.9	33.4	13.5	33.3	13.8	36
37	35.0	12.0	34.8	12.5	34.8	12.7	34.5	13.3	34.3	13.9	34.2	14.2	37
38	45.9	12.4	35.8	12.8	35.7	13.0	35.5	13.6	35.2	14.2	35.1	14.5	38
39	36.9	12.7	36.7	13.1	36.6	13.3	36.4	14.0	36.2	14.6	36.0	14.9	39
40	37.8	13.0	37.7	13.5	37.6	13.7	37.3	14.3	37.1	15.0	37.0	15.3	40
41	38.8	13.3	38.6	13.8	38.5	14.0	38.3	14.7	38.0	15.4	37.9	15.7	41
42	39.7	13.7	39.5	14.1	39.5	14.4	39.2	15.1	38.9	15.7	38.8	16.1	42
43	40.7	14.0	40.5	14.5	40.4	14.7	40.1	15.4	39.9	16.1	39.7	16.5	43
44	41.6	14.3	41.4	14.8	41.3	15.0	41.1	15.8	40.8	16.5	40.7	16.8	44
45	42.5	14.7	42.4	15.2	42.3	15.4	42.0	16.1	41.7	16.9	41.6	17.2	45
46	43.5	15.0	43.3	15.5	43.2	15.7	42.9	16.5	42.7	17.2	42.5	17.6	46
47	44.4	15.3	44.2	15.8	44.2	16.1	43.9	16.8	43.6	17.6	43.4	18.0	47
48	45.4	15.6	45.2	16.2	45.1	16.4	44.8	17.2	44.5	18.0	44.3	18.4	48
49	46.3	16.0	46.1	16.5	46.0	16.8	45.7	17.6	45.4	18.4	45.3	18.8	49
50	47.3	16.3	47.1	16.8	47.0	17.1	46.7	17.9	46.4	18.7	46.2	19.1	50
Diff.	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Diff.
71	Deg.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point	70	Deg.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point	69	Deg.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point	68	Deg.	6 Points		

Of LATITUDE and DEPARTURE. 99

	19 Deg.		$\frac{1}{4}$ Point		20 Deg.		21 Deg.		22 Deg.		2 Points		Diff.
Diff.	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Diff.
51	48,2	16,6	48,0	17,2	47,9	17,4	47,6	18,3	47,3	19,1	47,1	19,5	51
52	49,2	16,9	49,0	17,5	48,9	17,8	48,5	18,6	48,2	19,5	48,0	19,9	52
53	50,1	17,3	49,9	17,9	49,8	18,1	49,5	19,0	49,1	19,9	49,0	20,3	53
54	51,0	17,6	50,8	18,2	50,7	18,5	50,4	19,4	50,1	20,2	49,9	20,7	54
55	52,0	17,9	51,8	18,9	51,7	18,8	51,3	19,7	51,0	20,6	50,8	21,0	55
56	52,9	18,2	52,7	18,9	52,6	19,2	52,3	20,1	51,9	21,0	51,7	21,4	56
57	53,9	18,6	53,7	19,2	53,6	19,5	53,2	20,4	52,8	21,4	52,7	21,8	57
58	54,8	18,9	54,6	19,5	54,5	19,8	54,1	20,8	53,8	21,7	53,6	22,2	58
59	55,8	19,2	55,5	19,9	55,4	20,2	55,1	21,1	54,7	22,1	54,5	22,6	59
60	56,7	19,5	56,5	20,2	56,4	20,5	56,0	21,5	55,6	22,5	55,4	23,0	60
61	57,7	19,9	57,4	20,6	57,3	20,9	56,9	21,9	56,5	22,8	56,4	23,3	61
62	58,6	20,2	58,4	20,9	58,3	21,2	57,9	22,2	57,5	23,2	57,3	23,7	62
63	59,6	20,5	59,3	21,2	59,2	21,5	58,8	22,6	58,4	23,6	58,2	24,1	63
64	60,5	20,8	60,3	21,6	60,1	21,9	59,7	22,9	59,3	24,0	59,1	24,5	64
65	61,5	21,2	61,2	21,9	61,1	22,2	60,7	23,3	60,3	24,3	60,1	24,9	65
66	62,4	21,5	62,1	22,2	62,0	22,6	61,6	23,7	61,2	24,7	61,0	25,3	66
67	63,3	21,8	63,1	22,6	63,0	22,9	62,6	24,0	62,1	25,1	61,9	25,6	67
68	64,3	22,1	64,0	22,9	63,9	23,3	63,5	24,4	63,0	25,5	62,8	26,0	68
69	65,2	22,5	65,0	23,2	64,8	23,6	64,4	24,7	64,0	25,8	63,7	26,4	69
70	66,2	22,8	65,9	23,6	65,8	23,9	65,4	25,1	64,9	26,2	64,7	26,8	70
71	67,1	23,1	66,8	23,9	66,7	24,3	66,3	25,4	65,8	26,6	65,6	27,2	71
72	68,1	23,4	67,8	24,3	67,7	24,6	67,2	25,8	66,8	27,0	66,5	27,6	72
73	69,0	23,8	68,7	24,6	68,6	25,0	68,2	26,2	67,7	27,3	67,4	27,9	73
74	70,0	24,1	69,7	24,9	69,5	25,3	69,1	26,5	68,6	27,7	68,4	28,3	74
75	70,9	24,4	70,6	25,3	70,5	25,6	70,0	26,9	69,5	28,1	69,3	28,7	75
76	71,9	24,7	71,6	25,6	71,4	26,0	71,0	27,2	70,5	28,5	70,2	29,1	76
77	72,8	25,1	72,5	25,9	72,4	26,3	71,9	27,6	71,4	28,8	71,1	29,5	77
78	73,7	25,4	73,4	26,3	73,3	26,7	72,3	28,0	72,3	29,2	72,1	29,8	78
79	74,7	25,7	74,4	26,6	74,2	27,0	73,8	28,3	73,2	29,6	73,0	30,2	79
80	75,6	26,0	75,3	27,0	75,2	27,4	74,7	28,7	74,2	30,0	73,9	30,6	80
81	76,6	26,4	76,3	27,3	76,1	27,7	75,6	29,0	75,1	30,3	74,8	31,0	81
82	77,5	26,7	77,2	27,6	77,1	28,0	76,6	29,4	76,0	30,7	75,8	31,4	82
83	78,5	27,0	78,1	28,0	78,0	28,4	77,5	29,7	77,0	31,1	76,7	31,8	83
84	79,4	27,3	79,1	28,3	78,9	28,7	78,4	30,1	77,9	31,5	77,6	32,1	84
85	80,4	27,7	80,0	28,6	79,9	29,1	79,4	30,5	78,8	31,8	78,5	32,5	85
86	81,3	28,0	81,0	29,0	80,8	29,4	80,3	30,8	79,7	32,2	79,5	32,9	86
87	82,3	28,3	81,9	29,3	81,8	29,8	81,2	31,2	80,7	32,6	80,4	33,3	87
88	83,2	28,7	82,9	29,6	82,7	30,1	82,2	31,5	81,6	33,0	81,3	33,7	88
89	84,1	29,0	83,8	30,0	83,6	30,4	83,1	31,9	82,5	33,3	82,2	34,1	89
90	85,1	29,3	84,7	30,3	84,6	30,8	84,0	32,3	83,4	33,7	83,2	34,4	90
91	86,0	29,6	85,7	30,7	85,5	31,1	85,0	32,6	84,4	34,1	84,1	34,8	91
92	87,0	30,0	86,6	31,0	86,5	31,5	85,9	33,0	85,3	34,5	85,0	35,2	92
93	87,9	30,3	87,6	31,3	87,4	31,8	86,8	33,3	86,2	34,8	85,9	35,6	93
94	88,9	30,6	88,5	31,7	88,3	32,1	87,8	33,7	87,2	35,2	86,8	36,0	94
95	89,8	30,9	89,4	32,0	89,3	32,5	88,7	34,0	88,1	35,6	87,8	36,4	95
96	90,8	31,3	90,4	32,3	90,2	32,8	89,6	34,4	89,0	36,0	88,7	36,7	96
97	91,7	31,6	91,3	32,7	91,1	33,2	90,6	34,8	89,9	36,3	89,6	37,1	97
98	92,7	31,9	92,3	33,0	92,1	33,5	91,5	35,1	90,9	36,7	90,5	37,5	98
99	93,6	32,2	93,2	33,4	93,0	33,9	92,4	35,5	91,8	37,1	91,5	37,9	99
100	94,5	32,6	94,2	33,7	94,0	34,2	93,4	35,8	92,7	37,5	92,4	38,3	100
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Diff.
	71 Deg.	$\frac{5}{4}$ Point	70 Deg.	69 Deg.	68 Deg.	67 Deg.	66 Deg.	65 Deg.	64 Deg.	63 Deg.	62 Deg.	61 Deg.	60

Diff.	23 Deg.		24 Deg.		25 Deg.		2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point		26 Deg.		27 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
1	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.4	00.9	00.5	1
2	01.8	01.8	01.8	00.8	01.8	00.8	01.8	00.9	01.8	00.9	01.8	00.9	2
3	02.8	01.2	02.7	01.2	02.7	01.3	02.7	01.3	02.7	01.3	02.7	01.4	3
4	03.7	01.6	03.6	01.6	03.6	01.7	03.6	01.7	03.6	01.8	03.6	01.8	4
5	04.6	02.0	04.6	02.0	04.5	02.1	04.5	02.1	04.5	02.2	04.5	02.3	5
6	05.5	02.3	05.5	02.4	05.4	02.5	05.4	02.6	05.4	02.6	05.3	02.7	6
7	06.4	02.7	06.4	02.8	06.3	03.0	06.3	03.0	06.3	03.1	06.2	03.2	7
8	07.4	03.1	07.3	03.3	07.2	03.4	07.2	03.4	07.2	03.5	07.1	03.6	8
9	08.3	03.5	08.2	03.7	08.2	03.8	08.1	03.8	08.1	03.9	08.0	04.1	9
10	09.2	03.9	09.1	04.1	09.1	04.2	09.0	04.3	09.0	04.4	08.9	04.5	10
11	10.1	04.3	10.0	04.5	10.0	04.6	09.9	04.7	09.9	04.8	09.8	05.0	11
12	11.0	04.7	11.0	04.9	10.9	05.1	10.8	05.1	10.8	05.3	10.7	05.4	12
13	12.0	05.1	11.9	05.3	11.8	05.5	11.8	05.6	11.7	05.7	11.6	05.9	13
14	12.9	05.5	12.8	05.7	12.7	05.9	12.7	06.0	12.6	06.1	12.5	06.4	14
15	13.8	05.9	13.7	06.1	13.6	06.3	13.6	06.4	13.5	06.6	13.4	06.8	15
16	14.7	06.2	14.6	06.5	14.5	06.8	14.5	06.8	14.4	06.9	14.3	07.3	16
17	15.6	06.6	15.5	06.9	15.4	07.2	15.4	07.3	15.3	07.5	15.1	07.7	17
18	16.6	07.0	16.4	07.3	16.3	07.6	16.3	07.7	16.2	07.9	16.0	08.2	18
19	17.5	07.4	17.4	07.7	17.2	08.0	17.2	08.1	17.1	08.3	16.9	08.6	19
20	18.4	07.8	18.3	08.1	18.1	08.5	18.1	08.6	18.0	08.8	17.8	09.1	20
21	19.3	08.2	19.2	08.5	19.0	08.9	19.0	09.0	18.9	09.2	18.7	09.5	21
22	20.3	08.6	20.1	08.9	19.9	09.3	19.9	09.4	19.8	09.6	19.6	10.0	22
23	21.2	09.0	21.0	09.4	20.8	09.7	20.8	09.8	20.7	10.1	20.5	10.4	23
24	22.1	09.4	21.9	09.8	21.8	10.1	21.7	10.3	21.6	10.5	21.4	10.9	24
25	23.0	09.8	22.8	10.2	22.7	10.6	22.6	10.7	22.5	11.0	22.3	11.3	25
26	23.9	10.2	23.8	10.6	23.6	11.0	23.5	11.1	23.4	11.4	23.2	11.8	26
27	24.9	10.5	24.7	11.0	24.5	11.4	24.4	11.5	24.3	11.8	24.1	12.3	27
28	25.8	10.9	25.6	11.4	25.4	11.8	25.3	12.0	25.2	12.3	24.9	12.7	28
29	26.7	11.3	26.5	11.8	26.3	12.3	26.2	12.4	26.1	12.7	25.8	13.2	29
30	27.6	11.7	27.4	12.2	27.2	12.7	27.1	12.8	27.0	13.2	26.7	13.6	30
31	28.5	12.1	28.3	12.6	28.1	13.1	28.0	13.3	27.9	13.6	27.6	14.1	31
32	29.5	12.5	29.2	13.0	29.0	13.5	28.9	13.7	28.8	14.0	28.5	14.5	32
33	30.4	12.9	30.1	13.4	29.9	13.9	29.8	14.1	29.7	14.5	29.4	15.0	33
34	31.3	13.3	31.1	13.8	30.8	14.4	30.7	14.5	30.6	14.9	30.3	15.4	34
35	32.2	13.7	32.0	14.2	31.7	14.8	31.6	15.0	31.5	15.3	31.2	15.9	35
36	33.1	14.1	32.9	14.6	32.6	15.2	32.5	15.4	32.4	15.8	32.1	16.3	36
37	34.1	14.5	33.8	15.0	33.5	15.6	33.4	15.8	33.3	16.2	33.0	16.8	37
38	35.0	14.8	34.7	15.5	34.4	16.1	34.4	16.2	34.2	16.7	33.9	17.3	38
39	35.9	15.2	35.6	15.9	35.3	16.5	35.3	16.7	35.1	17.1	34.7	17.7	39
40	36.8	15.6	36.5	16.3	36.3	16.9	36.2	17.1	36.0	17.5	35.6	18.2	40
41	37.7	16.0	37.5	16.7	37.2	17.3	37.1	17.5	36.8	18.0	36.5	18.6	41
42	38.7	16.4	38.4	17.1	38.1	17.7	38.0	18.0	37.7	18.4	37.4	19.1	42
43	39.6	16.8	39.3	17.5	39.0	18.2	38.9	18.4	38.6	18.9	38.3	19.5	43
44	40.5	17.2	40.2	17.9	39.9	18.6	39.8	18.8	39.5	19.3	39.2	20.0	44
45	41.4	17.6	41.1	18.3	40.8	19.0	40.7	19.2	40.4	19.7	40.1	20.4	45
46	42.3	18.0	42.0	18.7	41.7	19.4	41.6	19.7	41.3	20.2	41.0	20.9	46
47	43.3	18.4	42.9	19.1	42.6	19.9	42.5	20.1	42.2	20.6	41.9	21.3	47
48	44.2	18.8	43.8	19.5	43.5	20.3	43.4	20.5	43.1	21.0	42.8	21.8	48
49	45.1	19.1	44.8	19.9	44.4	20.7	44.3	20.9	44.0	21.5	43.7	22.2	49
50	46.0	19.5	45.7	20.3	45.3	21.1	45.2	21.4	44.9	21.9	44.6	22.7	50
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	
	67	Deg.	66	Deg.	65	Deg.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Point	64	Deg.	63	Deg.	P

Of LATITUDE and DEPARTURE. 101

Diff.	23 Deg.		24 Deg.		25 Deg.		$2\frac{1}{4}$ Point		26 Deg.		27 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
51	46.9	19.9	46.6	20.7	46.2	21.6	46.1	21.8	45.8	22.4	45.4	23.2	51
52	47.9	20.3	47.5	21.1	47.1	22.0	47.0	22.2	46.7	22.8	46.3	23.6	52
53	48.8	20.7	48.4	21.6	48.0	22.4	47.9	22.7	47.6	23.2	47.2	24.1	53
54	49.7	21.1	49.3	22.0	48.9	22.8	48.8	23.1	48.5	23.7	48.1	24.5	54
55	50.6	21.5	50.2	22.4	49.8	23.2	49.7	23.5	49.4	24.1	49.0	25.0	55
56	51.5	21.9	51.2	22.8	50.8	23.7	50.6	23.9	50.3	24.5	49.9	25.4	56
57	52.5	22.3	52.1	23.2	51.7	24.1	51.5	24.4	51.2	25.0	50.8	25.9	57
58	53.4	22.7	53.0	23.6	52.6	24.5	52.4	24.8	52.1	25.4	51.7	26.3	58
59	54.3	23.1	53.9	24.0	53.5	24.9	53.3	25.2	53.0	25.9	52.6	26.8	59
60	55.2	23.4	54.8	24.4	54.4	25.4	54.2	25.7	53.9	26.3	53.5	27.2	60
61	56.1	23.8	55.7	24.8	55.3	25.8	55.1	26.1	54.8	26.7	54.4	27.7	61
62	57.1	24.2	56.6	25.2	56.2	26.2	56.0	26.5	55.7	27.2	55.2	28.1	62
63	58.0	24.6	57.5	25.6	57.1	26.6	57.0	26.9	56.6	27.6	56.1	28.6	63
64	58.9	25.0	58.5	26.0	58.0	27.0	57.9	27.4	57.5	28.1	57.0	29.1	64
65	59.8	25.4	59.4	26.4	58.9	27.5	58.8	27.8	58.4	28.5	57.9	29.5	65
66	60.8	25.8	60.3	26.8	59.8	27.9	59.7	28.2	59.3	28.9	58.8	30.0	66
67	61.7	26.2	61.2	27.2	60.7	28.3	60.6	28.6	60.2	29.4	59.7	30.4	67
68	62.6	26.6	62.1	27.7	61.6	28.7	61.5	29.1	61.1	29.8	60.6	30.9	68
69	63.5	27.0	63.0	28.1	62.5	29.2	62.4	29.5	62.0	30.2	61.5	31.3	69
70	64.4	27.3	63.9	28.5	63.4	29.6	63.3	29.9	62.9	30.7	62.4	31.8	70
71	65.4	27.7	64.9	28.9	64.3	30.0	64.2	30.4	63.8	31.1	63.3	32.2	71
72	66.3	28.1	65.8	29.3	65.3	30.4	65.1	30.8	64.7	31.6	64.2	32.7	72
73	67.2	28.5	66.7	29.7	66.2	30.8	66.0	31.2	65.6	32.0	65.0	33.1	73
74	68.1	28.9	67.6	30.1	67.1	31.3	66.9	31.6	66.5	32.4	65.9	33.6	74
75	69.0	29.3	68.5	30.5	68.0	31.7	67.8	32.1	67.4	32.9	66.8	34.1	75
76	70.0	29.7	69.4	30.9	68.9	32.1	68.7	32.5	68.3	33.3	67.7	34.5	76
77	70.9	30.1	70.3	31.3	69.8	32.5	69.6	32.9	69.2	33.8	68.6	35.0	77
78	71.8	30.5	71.3	31.7	70.7	33.0	70.5	33.3	70.1	34.2	69.5	35.4	78
79	72.7	30.9	72.2	32.1	71.6	33.4	71.4	33.8	71.0	34.6	70.4	35.9	79
80	73.6	31.3	73.1	32.5	72.5	33.8	72.3	34.2	71.9	35.1	71.3	36.3	80
81	74.6	31.6	74.0	32.9	73.4	34.2	73.2	34.6	72.8	35.5	72.2	36.8	81
82	75.5	32.0	74.9	33.3	74.3	34.7	74.1	35.1	73.7	35.9	73.1	37.2	82
83	76.4	32.4	75.8	33.7	75.2	35.1	75.0	35.5	74.6	36.4	74.0	37.7	83
84	77.3	32.8	76.7	34.1	76.1	35.5	75.9	35.9	75.5	36.8	74.8	38.1	84
85	78.2	33.2	77.6	34.6	77.0	35.9	76.8	36.3	76.4	37.3	75.7	38.6	85
86	79.2	33.6	78.6	35.0	77.9	36.3	77.7	36.8	77.3	37.7	76.6	39.0	86
87	80.1	34.0	79.5	35.4	78.8	36.8	78.6	37.2	78.2	38.1	77.5	39.5	87
88	81.0	34.4	80.4	35.8	79.8	37.2	79.6	37.6	79.1	38.6	78.4	40.0	88
89	81.9	34.8	81.3	36.2	80.7	37.6	80.5	38.1	80.0	39.0	79.3	40.4	89
90	82.8	35.2	82.2	36.6	81.6	38.0	81.4	38.5	80.9	39.5	80.2	40.9	90
91	83.8	35.6	83.1	37.0	82.5	38.5	82.3	38.9	81.8	39.9	81.1	41.3	91
92	84.7	35.9	84.0	37.4	83.4	38.9	83.2	39.3	82.7	40.3	82.0	41.8	92
93	85.6	36.3	85.0	37.8	84.3	39.3	84.1	39.8	83.6	40.8	82.9	42.2	93
94	86.5	36.7	85.9	38.2	85.2	39.7	85.0	40.2	84.5	41.2	83.8	42.7	94
95	87.4	37.1	86.8	38.6	86.1	40.1	85.9	40.6	85.4	41.6	84.6	43.1	95
96	88.3	37.5	87.7	39.0	87.0	40.6	86.8	41.0	86.3	42.1	85.5	43.6	96
97	89.3	37.9	88.6	39.4	87.9	41.0	87.7	41.5	87.2	42.5	86.4	44.0	97
98	90.2	38.4	89.5	39.9	88.8	41.4	88.6	41.9	88.1	43.0	87.3	44.5	98
99	91.2	38.7	90.4	40.3	89.7	41.8	89.5	42.3	89.0	43.4	88.2	44.9	99
100	92.0	39.1	91.4	40.7	90.6	42.3	90.4	42.8	89.9	43.8	89.1	45.4	100
D	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	D
E	67 Deg.	66 Deg.	65 Deg.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Point	64 Deg.	63 Deg.							E

Diff.	28 Deg.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ Point		29 Deg.		30 Deg.		$2\frac{3}{4}$ Point		31 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
51	45.0	23.9	45.0	24.0	44.6	24.7	44.2	25.5	43.7	26.2	43.7	26.3	51
52	45.9	24.4	45.9	24.5	45.5	25.2	45.0	26.0	44.6	26.7	44.6	26.8	52
53	46.8	24.9	46.7	25.0	46.4	25.7	45.9	26.5	45.5	27.2	45.4	27.3	53
54	47.7	25.4	47.6	25.5	47.2	26.2	46.8	27.0	46.3	27.8	46.3	27.8	54
55	48.6	25.8	48.5	25.9	48.1	26.7	47.6	27.5	47.2	28.3	47.1	28.3	55
56	49.4	26.3	49.4	26.4	49.0	27.1	48.5	28.0	48.0	28.8	48.0	28.8	56
57	50.3	26.8	50.3	26.9	49.9	27.6	49.4	28.5	48.9	29.3	48.9	29.4	57
58	51.2	27.2	51.2	27.3	50.7	28.1	50.2	29.0	49.7	29.8	49.7	29.9	58
59	52.1	27.7	52.0	27.8	51.0	28.6	51.1	29.5	50.6	30.3	50.0	30.5	59
60	53.0	28.2	52.9	28.3	52.5	29.1	52.0	30.0	51.5	30.8	51.4	30.0	60
61	53.9	28.6	53.8	28.8	53.3	29.6	52.8	30.5	52.3	31.4	52.3	31.4	61
62	54.7	29.1	54.7	29.2	54.2	30.1	53.7	31.0	53.2	31.9	53.1	31.9	62
63	55.6	29.6	55.6	29.7	55.1	30.5	54.6	31.5	54.0	32.4	54.0	32.4	63
64	56.5	30.0	56.4	30.2	56.0	31.0	55.4	32.0	54.9	32.9	54.9	33.0	64
65	57.4	30.5	57.3	30.6	56.8	31.5	56.3	32.5	55.7	33.4	55.7	33.5	65
66	58.3	31.0	58.2	31.1	57.7	32.0	57.2	33.0	56.6	33.9	56.6	34.0	66
67	59.2	31.5	59.1	31.6	58.0	32.5	58.0	33.5	57.5	34.4	57.4	34.5	67
68	60.0	31.9	60.0	32.1	59.5	33.0	58.9	34.0	58.3	35.0	58.3	35.0	68
69	60.9	32.4	60.9	32.5	60.3	33.5	59.8	34.5	59.2	35.5	59.1	35.5	69
70	61.8	32.9	61.7	33.0	61.2	33.9	60.6	35.0	60.0	36.0	60.0	36.0	70
71	62.7	33.3	62.6	33.5	62.1	34.4	61.5	35.5	60.9	36.5	60.9	36.6	71
72	63.6	33.8	63.5	33.9	63.0	34.9	62.4	36.0	61.8	37.0	61.7	37.1	72
73	64.5	34.3	64.4	34.4	63.8	35.4	63.2	36.5	62.6	37.5	62.6	37.6	73
74	65.3	34.7	65.3	34.9	64.7	35.9	64.0	37.0	63.5	38.0	63.4	38.1	74
75	66.2	35.2	66.1	35.4	65.6	36.4	64.9	37.5	64.3	38.6	64.3	38.6	75
76	67.1	35.7	67.0	35.8	66.5	36.8	65.8	38.0	65.2	39.1	65.1	39.1	76
77	68.0	36.2	67.9	36.3	67.3	37.3	66.7	38.5	66.0	39.6	66.0	39.7	77
78	68.9	36.6	68.8	36.8	68.2	37.8	67.5	39.0	66.9	40.1	66.9	40.2	78
79	69.7	37.1	69.7	37.2	69.1	38.3	68.4	39.5	67.8	40.6	67.7	40.7	79
80	70.6	37.6	70.6	37.7	70.0	38.8	69.3	40.0	68.6	41.1	68.6	41.2	80
81	71.5	38.0	71.4	38.2	70.8	39.3	70.1	40.5	69.5	41.6	69.4	41.7	81
82	72.4	38.5	72.3	38.6	71.7	39.8	71.0	41.0	70.3	42.2	70.3	42.2	82
83	73.3	39.0	73.2	39.1	72.0	40.2	71.9	41.5	71.2	42.7	71.1	42.7	83
84	74.2	39.4	74.1	39.6	73.5	40.7	72.7	42.0	72.0	43.2	72.0	43.3	84
85	75.0	39.9	75.0	40.1	74.3	41.2	73.6	42.5	72.9	43.7	72.9	43.8	85
86	75.9	40.4	75.8	40.5	75.2	41.7	74.5	43.0	73.8	44.2	73.7	44.3	86
87	76.8	40.8	76.7	41.0	76.1	42.2	75.3	43.5	74.6	44.7	74.6	44.8	87
88	77.7	41.3	77.6	41.5	77.0	42.7	76.2	44.0	75.5	45.2	75.4	45.3	88
89	78.6	41.8	78.5	42.0	77.8	43.1	77.1	44.5	76.3	45.8	76.3	45.8	89
90	79.5	42.3	79.4	42.4	78.7	43.6	77.9	45.0	77.2	46.3	77.1	46.3	90
91	80.3	42.7	80.3	42.9	79.6	44.1	78.8	45.5	78.1	46.8	78.0	46.9	91
92	81.2	43.2	81.1	43.4	80.5	44.6	79.7	46.0	78.9	47.3	78.9	47.4	92
93	82.1	43.7	82.0	43.8	81.3	45.1	80.5	46.5	79.8	47.8	79.7	47.9	93
94	83.0	44.1	82.9	44.3	82.2	45.6	81.4	47.0	80.6	48.3	80.6	48.4	94
95	83.9	44.6	83.8	44.8	83.1	46.1	82.3	47.5	81.5	48.8	81.4	48.9	95
96	84.8	45.1	84.7	45.2	84.0	46.5	83.1	48.0	82.3	49.3	82.3	49.4	96
97	85.6	45.5	85.5	45.7	84.8	47.0	84.0	48.5	83.2	49.9	83.1	50.0	97
98	86.5	46.0	86.4	46.2	85.7	47.5	84.9	49.0	84.1	50.4	84.0	50.5	98
99	87.4	46.5	87.3	46.7	86.6	48.0	85.7	49.5	84.9	50.9	84.9	51.0	99
100	88.3	46.9	88.2	47.1	87.5	48.5	86.6	50.0	85.8	51.4	85.7	51.5	100
Dif.	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dif.
	62 Deg.	5½ Point	61 Deg.	60 Deg.	5¾ Point	59 Deg.							

Diff.	32 Deg.		33 Deg.		3 Points		34 Deg.		35 Deg.		36 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
1	00.8	00.5	00.8	00.5	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	1
2	01.7	01.1	01.7	01.1	01.7	01.1	01.6	01.1	01.6	01.1	01.6	01.2	2
3	02.5	01.6	02.5	01.6	02.5	01.7	02.5	01.7	02.5	01.7	02.4	01.8	3
4	03.4	02.1	03.4	02.2	03.3	02.2	03.3	02.2	03.3	02.3	03.2	02.4	4
5	04.2	02.6	04.2	02.7	04.2	02.8	04.1	02.8	04.1	02.9	04.0	02.9	5
6	05.1	03.2	05.0	03.3	05.0	03.3	05.0	03.3	04.9	03.4	04.9	03.5	6
7	05.9	03.7	05.9	03.8	05.8	03.9	05.8	03.9	05.7	04.0	05.7	04.1	7
8	06.8	04.2	06.7	04.4	06.6	04.4	06.6	04.5	06.6	04.6	06.5	04.7	8
9	07.6	04.8	07.5	04.9	07.5	05.0	07.5	05.0	07.4	05.2	07.3	05.3	9
10	08.5	05.3	08.4	05.4	08.3	05.6	08.3	05.6	08.2	05.7	08.1	05.9	10
11	09.3	05.8	09.2	06.0	09.1	06.1	09.1	06.2	09.0	06.3	08.9	06.5	11
12	10.2	06.4	10.1	06.5	10.0	06.7	09.9	06.7	09.8	06.9	09.7	07.0	12
13	11.0	06.9	10.9	07.1	10.8	07.2	10.8	07.3	10.6	07.5	10.5	07.6	13
14	11.9	07.4	11.7	07.6	11.6	07.8	11.6	07.8	11.5	08.0	11.3	08.2	14
15	12.7	07.9	12.6	08.2	12.5	08.3	12.4	08.3	12.3	08.6	12.1	08.8	15
16	13.6	08.5	13.4	08.7	13.3	08.9	13.3	08.9	13.1	09.2	12.9	09.4	16
17	14.4	09.0	14.3	09.3	14.1	09.4	14.1	09.5	13.9	09.8	13.8	10.0	17
18	15.3	09.5	15.1	09.8	15.0	10.0	14.9	10.1	14.7	10.3	14.6	10.6	18
19	16.1	10.1	15.9	10.3	15.8	10.6	15.8	10.6	15.6	10.9	15.4	11.2	19
20	17.0	10.6	16.8	10.9	16.6	11.1	16.6	11.2	16.4	11.5	16.2	11.8	20
21	17.8	11.1	17.6	11.4	17.5	11.7	17.4	11.7	17.2	12.0	17.0	12.3	21
22	18.7	11.7	18.5	12.0	18.3	12.2	18.2	12.3	18.0	12.6	17.8	12.9	22
23	19.5	12.2	19.3	12.5	19.1	12.8	19.1	12.9	18.8	13.2	18.6	13.5	23
24	20.4	12.7	20.1	13.1	20.0	13.3	19.9	13.4	19.7	13.8	19.4	14.1	24
25	21.2	13.2	21.0	13.6	20.8	13.9	20.7	14.0	20.5	14.3	20.2	14.7	25
26	22.0	13.8	21.8	14.2	21.6	14.4	21.6	14.5	21.3	14.9	21.0	15.3	26
27	22.9	14.3	22.6	14.7	22.4	15.0	22.4	15.1	22.1	15.5	21.8	15.9	27
28	23.7	14.8	23.5	15.2	23.3	15.6	23.2	15.7	22.9	16.1	22.7	16.5	28
29	24.6	15.4	24.3	15.8	24.1	16.1	24.0	16.2	23.8	16.6	23.5	17.0	29
30	25.4	15.9	25.2	16.3	24.9	16.7	24.9	16.8	24.6	17.2	24.3	17.6	30
31	26.3	16.4	26.0	16.9	25.8	17.2	25.7	17.3	25.4	17.8	25.1	18.2	31
32	27.1	17.0	26.8	17.4	26.6	17.8	26.5	17.9	26.2	18.4	25.9	18.8	32
33	28.0	17.5	27.7	18.0	27.4	18.3	27.4	18.5	27.0	18.9	26.7	19.4	33
34	28.8	18.0	28.5	18.5	28.3	18.9	28.2	19.0	27.9	19.5	27.5	20.0	34
35	29.7	18.5	29.4	19.1	29.1	19.4	29.0	19.6	28.7	20.1	28.3	20.6	35
36	30.5	19.1	30.2	19.6	29.9	20.0	29.8	20.1	29.5	20.6	29.1	21.2	36
37	31.4	19.6	31.0	20.1	30.8	20.6	30.7	20.7	30.3	21.2	29.9	21.7	37
38	32.2	20.1	31.9	20.7	31.6	21.1	31.5	21.2	31.1	21.8	30.7	22.3	38
39	33.1	20.7	32.7	21.2	32.4	21.7	32.3	21.8	32.0	22.4	31.6	22.9	39
40	33.9	21.2	33.6	21.8	33.3	22.2	33.2	22.4	32.8	22.9	32.4	23.5	40
41	34.8	21.7	34.4	22.3	34.1	22.8	34.0	22.9	33.6	23.5	33.2	24.1	41
42	35.6	22.3	35.2	22.9	34.9	23.3	34.8	23.5	34.4	24.1	34.0	24.7	42
43	36.5	22.8	36.1	23.4	35.8	23.9	35.6	24.0	35.2	24.7	34.8	25.3	43
44	37.3	23.3	36.9	24.0	36.6	24.4	36.5	24.6	36.0	25.2	35.6	25.9	44
45	38.2	23.8	37.7	24.5	37.4	25.0	37.3	25.2	36.9	25.8	36.4	26.5	45
46	39.0	24.4	38.6	25.1	38.2	25.6	38.1	25.7	37.7	26.4	37.2	27.0	46
47	39.9	24.9	39.4	25.6	39.1	26.1	39.0	26.3	38.5	27.0	38.0	27.6	47
48	40.7	25.4	40.3	26.1	39.9	26.7	39.8	26.8	39.3	27.5	38.8	28.2	48
49	41.6	26.0	41.1	26.7	40.7	27.2	40.6	27.4	40.1	28.1	39.6	28.8	49
50	42.4	26.5	41.9	27.2	41.6	27.8	41.4	28.0	41.0	28.7	40.4	29.4	50
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Diff.
	58 Deg.	57 Deg.	5 Points		56 Deg.	55 Deg.	54 Deg.						

Of LATITUDE and DEPARTURE. 105

Diff.	32 Deg.		33 Deg.		3 Points		34 Deg.		35 Deg.		36 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
51	43,2	27,0	42,8	27,8	42,4	28,3	42,3	28,5	41,8	29,3	41,3	30,0	51
52	44,1	27,6	43,6	28,3	43,2	28,9	43,1	29,1	42,6	29,8	42,1	30,6	52
53	44,9	28,1	44,5	28,9	44,1	29,4	43,9	29,6	43,4	30,4	42,9	31,2	53
54	45,8	28,6	45,3	29,4	44,9	30,0	44,8	30,2	44,2	31,0	43,7	31,7	54
55	46,6	29,1	46,1	30,0	45,7	30,6	45,6	30,8	45,1	31,5	44,5	32,3	55
56	47,5	29,7	47,0	30,5	46,6	31,1	46,4	31,3	45,9	32,1	45,3	32,9	56
57	48,3	30,2	47,8	31,0	47,4	31,7	47,3	31,9	46,7	32,7	46,1	33,5	57
58	49,2	30,7	48,6	31,6	48,2	32,2	48,1	32,4	47,5	33,3	46,9	34,1	58
59	50,0	31,3	49,5	32,1	49,1	32,8	48,9	33,0	48,3	33,8	47,7	34,7	59
60	50,9	31,8	50,3	32,7	49,9	33,3	49,7	33,6	49,2	34,4	48,5	35,3	60
61	51,7	32,3	51,2	33,2	50,7	33,9	50,6	34,1	50,0	35,0	49,3	35,9	61
62	52,6	32,8	52,0	33,8	51,6	34,4	51,4	34,7	50,8	35,6	50,2	36,4	62
63	53,4	33,4	52,8	34,3	52,4	35,0	52,2	35,2	51,6	36,1	51,0	37,0	63
64	54,3	33,9	53,7	34,9	53,2	35,6	53,1	35,8	52,4	36,7	51,8	37,6	64
65	55,1	34,4	54,5	35,4	54,0	36,1	53,9	36,3	53,2	37,3	52,6	38,2	65
66	56,0	35,0	55,4	35,9	54,9	36,7	54,7	36,9	54,1	37,9	53,4	38,8	66
67	56,8	35,5	56,2	36,5	55,7	37,2	55,5	37,5	54,9	38,4	54,2	39,4	67
68	57,7	36,0	57,0	37,0	56,5	37,8	56,4	38,0	55,7	39,0	55,0	40,0	68
69	58,5	36,6	57,9	37,6	57,4	38,3	57,2	38,6	56,5	39,6	55,8	40,6	69
70	59,4	37,1	58,7	38,1	58,2	38,9	58,0	39,1	57,3	40,2	56,6	41,1	70
71	60,2	37,6	59,5	38,7	59,0	39,4	58,9	39,7	58,2	40,7	57,4	41,7	71
72	61,1	38,2	60,4	39,2	59,9	40,0	59,7	40,3	59,0	41,3	58,2	42,3	72
73	61,9	38,7	61,2	39,8	60,7	40,6	60,5	40,8	59,8	41,9	59,1	42,9	73
74	62,8	39,2	62,1	40,3	61,5	41,1	61,3	41,4	60,6	42,4	59,9	43,5	74
75	63,6	39,7	62,9	40,8	62,4	41,7	62,2	41,9	61,4	43,0	60,7	44,1	75
76	64,4	40,3	63,7	41,4	63,2	42,2	63,0	42,5	62,3	43,6	61,5	44,7	76
77	65,3	40,8	64,6	41,9	64,0	42,8	63,8	43,1	63,1	44,2	62,3	45,3	77
78	66,1	41,3	65,4	42,5	64,9	43,3	64,7	43,6	63,9	44,7	63,1	45,8	78
79	67,0	41,9	66,3	43,0	65,7	43,9	65,5	44,2	64,7	45,3	63,9	46,4	79
80	67,8	42,4	67,1	43,6	66,5	44,4	66,3	44,7	65,5	45,9	64,7	47,0	80
81	68,7	42,9	67,9	44,1	67,4	45,0	67,1	45,3	66,4	46,5	65,5	47,6	81
82	69,5	43,4	68,8	44,7	68,2	45,6	68,0	45,9	67,2	47,0	66,3	48,2	82
83	70,4	44,0	69,6	45,2	69,0	46,1	68,8	46,4	68,0	47,6	67,1	48,8	83
84	71,2	44,5	70,5	45,7	69,8	46,7	69,6	47,0	68,8	48,2	68,0	49,4	84
85	72,1	45,0	71,3	46,3	70,7	47,2	70,5	47,5	69,6	48,8	68,8	50,0	85
86	72,9	45,6	72,1	46,8	71,5	47,8	71,3	48,1	70,5	49,3	69,6	50,5	86
87	73,8	46,1	73,0	47,4	72,3	48,3	72,1	48,6	71,3	49,9	70,4	51,1	87
88	74,6	46,6	73,8	47,9	73,2	48,9	73,0	49,2	72,1	50,5	71,2	51,7	88
89	75,5	47,2	74,6	48,5	74,0	49,4	73,8	49,8	72,9	51,0	72,0	52,3	89
90	76,3	47,7	75,5	49,0	74,8	50,0	74,6	50,3	73,7	51,6	72,8	52,9	90
91	77,2	48,2	76,3	49,6	75,7	50,6	75,4	50,9	74,5	52,2	73,6	53,5	91
92	78,0	48,7	77,2	50,1	76,5	51,1	76,3	51,4	75,4	52,8	74,4	54,1	92
93	78,9	49,3	78,0	50,6	77,3	51,7	77,1	52,0	76,2	53,3	75,2	54,7	93
94	79,7	49,8	78,8	51,2	78,2	52,2	77,9	52,6	77,0	53,9	76,0	55,3	94
95	80,6	50,3	79,7	51,7	79,0	52,8	78,8	53,1	77,8	54,5	76,9	55,8	95
96	81,4	50,9	80,5	52,3	79,8	53,3	79,6	53,7	78,6	55,1	77,7	56,4	96
97	82,3	51,4	81,4	52,8	80,7	53,2	80,4	54,2	79,5	55,6	78,5	57,0	97
98	83,1	51,9	82,2	53,4	81,5	54,4	81,2	54,8	80,3	56,2	79,3	57,6	98
99	84,0	52,5	83,0	53,9	82,3	55,0	82,1	55,4	81,1	56,8	80,1	58,2	99
100	84,8	53,0	83,9	54,5	83,1	55,6	82,9	55,9	81,9	57,4	80,9	58,8	100
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Diff.
	58 Deg.	57 Deg.	5 Points		56 Deg.		55 Deg.		54 Deg.				

Diff.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point		37 Deg.		38 Deg.		39 Deg.		3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point		40 Deg.		Diff.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
1	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	00.8	00.6	1
2	01.6	01.2	01.6	01.2	01.6	01.2	01.6	01.3	01.5	01.3	01.5	01.3	2
3	02.4	01.8	02.4	01.8	02.4	01.8	02.3	01.9	02.3	01.9	02.3	01.9	3
4	03.2	02.4	03.2	02.4	03.2	02.5	03.1	02.5	03.1	02.5	03.1	02.6	4
5	04.0	03.0	04.0	03.0	03.9	03.1	03.9	03.1	03.9	03.2	03.8	03.2	5
6	04.8	03.6	04.8	03.6	04.7	03.7	04.7	03.8	04.6	03.8	04.6	03.9	6
7	05.6	04.2	05.6	04.2	05.5	04.3	05.4	04.4	05.4	04.4	05.4	04.5	7
8	06.4	04.8	06.4	04.8	06.3	04.9	06.2	05.0	06.2	05.1	06.1	05.1	8
9	07.2	05.4	07.2	05.4	07.1	05.5	07.0	05.7	07.0	05.7	06.9	05.8	9
10	08.0	06.0	08.0	06.0	07.9	06.2	07.8	06.3	07.7	06.3	07.7	06.4	10
11	08.8	06.6	08.8	06.6	08.7	06.8	08.5	06.9	08.5	07.0	08.4	07.1	11
12	09.6	07.1	09.6	07.2	09.5	07.4	09.3	07.6	09.3	07.6	09.2	07.7	12
13	10.4	07.7	10.4	07.8	10.2	08.0	10.1	08.2	10.0	08.2	10.0	08.4	13
14	11.2	08.3	11.2	08.4	11.0	08.6	10.9	08.8	10.8	08.9	10.7	09.0	14
15	12.0	08.9	12.0	09.0	11.8	09.2	11.7	09.4	11.6	09.5	11.5	09.6	15
16	12.9	09.5	12.8	09.6	12.6	09.9	12.4	10.1	12.4	10.1	12.3	10.3	16
17	13.7	10.1	13.6	10.2	13.4	10.5	13.2	10.7	13.1	10.8	13.0	10.9	17
18	14.5	10.7	14.4	10.8	14.2	11.1	14.0	11.3	13.9	11.4	13.8	11.6	18
19	15.3	11.3	15.2	11.4	15.0	11.7	14.8	12.0	14.7	12.1	14.6	12.2	19
20	16.1	11.9	16.0	12.0	15.8	12.3	15.5	12.6	15.5	12.7	15.3	12.9	20
21	16.9	12.5	16.8	12.6	16.5	12.9	16.3	13.2	16.2	13.3	16.1	13.5	21
22	17.7	13.1	17.6	13.2	17.3	13.5	17.1	13.8	17.0	14.0	16.9	14.1	22
23	18.5	13.7	18.4	13.8	18.1	14.2	17.9	14.5	17.8	14.6	17.6	14.8	23
24	19.3	14.3	19.2	14.4	18.9	14.8	18.6	15.1	18.6	15.2	18.4	15.4	24
25	20.1	14.9	20.0	15.0	19.7	15.4	19.4	15.7	19.3	15.9	19.1	16.1	25
26	20.9	15.5	20.8	15.6	20.5	16.0	20.2	16.4	20.1	16.5	19.9	16.7	26
27	21.7	16.1	21.6	16.2	21.3	16.6	21.0	17.0	20.9	17.1	20.7	17.4	27
28	22.5	16.7	22.4	16.8	22.1	17.2	21.8	17.6	21.6	17.8	21.4	18.0	28
29	23.3	17.3	23.2	17.5	22.9	17.9	22.5	18.2	22.4	18.4	22.2	18.6	29
30	24.1	17.9	24.0	18.1	23.6	18.5	23.3	18.9	23.2	19.0	23.0	19.3	30
31	24.9	18.5	24.8	18.7	24.4	19.1	24.1	19.5	24.0	19.7	23.7	19.9	31
32	25.7	19.1	25.6	19.3	25.2	19.7	24.9	20.1	24.7	20.3	24.5	20.6	32
33	26.5	19.7	26.4	19.9	26.0	20.3	25.6	20.8	25.5	20.9	25.3	21.2	33
34	27.3	20.3	27.2	20.5	26.8	20.9	26.4	21.4	26.3	21.6	26.0	21.9	34
35	28.1	20.8	28.0	21.1	27.6	21.5	27.2	22.0	27.1	22.2	26.8	22.5	35
36	28.9	21.4	28.7	21.7	28.4	22.2	28.0	22.7	27.8	22.8	27.6	23.1	36
37	29.7	22.0	29.5	22.3	29.2	22.8	28.8	23.3	28.6	23.5	28.3	23.8	37
38	30.5	22.6	30.3	22.9	29.9	23.4	29.5	23.9	29.4	24.1	29.1	24.4	38
39	31.3	23.2	31.1	23.5	30.7	24.0	30.3	24.5	30.1	24.7	29.9	25.1	39
40	32.1	23.8	31.9	24.1	31.5	24.6	31.1	25.2	30.9	25.4	30.6	25.7	40
41	32.9	24.4	32.7	24.7	32.3	25.2	31.9	25.8	31.7	26.0	31.4	26.4	41
42	33.7	25.0	33.5	25.3	33.1	25.9	32.6	26.4	32.5	26.6	32.2	27.0	42
43	34.5	25.6	34.3	25.9	33.9	26.5	33.4	27.1	33.2	27.3	32.9	27.6	43
44	35.3	26.2	35.1	26.5	34.7	27.1	34.2	27.7	34.0	27.9	33.7	28.3	44
45	36.1	26.8	35.9	27.1	35.5	27.7	35.0	28.3	34.8	28.5	34.5	28.9	45
46	36.9	27.4	36.7	27.7	36.2	28.3	35.7	28.9	35.6	29.2	35.2	29.6	46
47	37.7	28.0	37.5	28.3	37.0	28.9	36.5	29.6	36.3	29.8	36.0	30.2	47
48	38.6	28.6	38.3	28.9	37.8	29.6	37.3	30.2	37.1	30.5	36.8	30.9	48
49	39.4	29.2	39.1	29.5	38.6	30.2	38.1	30.8	37.9	31.1	37.5	31.5	49
50	40.2	29.8	39.9	30.1	39.4	30.8	38.9	31.5	38.6	31.7	38.3	32.1	50
Diff.	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Diff.
	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point	53 Deg.	52 Deg.	51 Deg.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point	50 Deg.							

Of LATITUDE and DEPARTURE. 107

Difl	3½ Point	37 Deg.	38 Deg.	39 Deg.	3½ Point	40 Deg.	Difl
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
51	41.0	30.4	40.7	30.7	40.2	31.4	39.6
52	41.8	31.0	41.5	31.3	41.0	32.0	40.4
53	42.6	31.6	42.3	31.9	41.8	32.6	41.2
54	43.4	32.2	43.1	32.5	42.6	33.2	42.0
55	44.2	32.8	43.9	33.1	43.3	33.9	42.7
56	45.0	33.4	44.7	33.7	44.1	34.5	43.5
57	45.8	34.0	45.5	34.3	44.9	35.1	44.3
58	46.6	34.5	46.3	34.9	45.7	35.7	45.1
59	47.4	35.1	47.1	35.5	46.5	36.3	45.8
60	48.2	35.7	47.9	36.1	47.3	36.9	46.6
61	49.0	36.3	48.7	36.7	48.1	37.6	47.4
62	49.8	36.9	49.5	37.3	48.9	38.2	48.2
63	50.6	37.5	50.3	37.9	49.6	38.8	49.0
64	51.4	38.1	51.1	38.5	50.4	39.4	49.7
65	52.2	38.7	51.9	39.1	51.2	40.0	50.5
66	53.0	39.3	52.7	39.7	52.0	40.6	51.3
67	53.8	39.9	53.5	40.3	52.8	41.3	52.1
68	54.6	40.5	54.3	40.9	53.6	41.9	52.8
69	55.4	41.1	55.1	41.5	54.4	42.5	53.6
70	56.2	41.7	55.9	42.1	55.2	43.1	54.4
71	57.0	42.3	56.7	42.7	55.9	43.7	55.2
72	57.8	42.9	57.5	43.3	56.7	44.3	56.0
73	58.6	43.5	58.3	43.9	57.5	44.9	56.7
74	59.4	44.1	59.1	44.5	58.3	45.6	57.5
75	60.2	44.7	59.9	45.1	59.1	46.2	58.3
76	61.0	45.3	60.7	45.7	59.9	46.8	59.1
77	61.8	45.9	61.5	46.3	60.7	47.4	59.8
78	62.6	46.5	62.3	46.9	61.5	48.0	60.6
79	63.5	47.1	63.1	47.5	62.3	48.6	61.4
80	64.3	47.7	63.9	48.1	63.0	49.3	62.2
81	65.1	48.3	64.7	48.7	63.8	49.9	62.9
82	65.9	48.8	65.5	49.3	64.6	50.5	63.7
83	66.7	49.4	66.3	49.9	65.4	51.1	64.5
84	67.5	50.0	67.1	50.6	66.2	51.7	65.3
85	68.3	50.6	67.9	51.2	67.0	52.3	66.1
86	69.1	51.2	68.7	51.8	67.8	52.9	66.8
87	69.9	51.8	69.5	52.4	68.6	53.5	67.6
88	70.7	52.4	70.3	53.0	69.3	54.2	68.4
89	71.5	53.0	71.1	53.6	70.1	54.8	69.2
90	72.3	53.6	71.9	54.2	70.9	55.4	69.9
91	73.1	54.2	72.7	54.8	71.7	56.0	70.7
92	73.9	54.8	73.5	55.4	72.5	56.6	71.5
93	74.7	55.4	74.3	56.0	73.3	57.3	72.3
94	75.5	56.0	75.1	56.6	74.1	57.9	73.0
95	76.3	56.6	75.9	57.2	74.9	58.5	73.8
96	77.1	57.2	76.7	57.8	75.6	59.1	74.6
97	77.9	57.8	77.5	58.4	76.4	59.7	75.4
98	78.7	58.4	78.3	59.0	77.2	60.3	76.2
99	79.5	59.0	79.1	59.6	78.0	61.0	76.9
100	80.3	59.6	79.9	60.2	78.8	61.6	77.7
Dif	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep
	4½ Point	53 Deg.	52 Deg.	51 Deg.	4½ Point	50 Deg.	Dif

Dist.	41 Deg.		42 Deg.		3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Point		43 Deg.		44 Deg.		4 Points		Dist.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
1	00.8	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	00.7	1
2	01.5	01.3	01.5	01.3	01.5	01.3	01.5	01.4	01.4	01.4	01.4	01.4	2
3	02.3	02.0	02.2	02.0	02.2	02.0	02.2	02.0	02.2	02.1	02.1	02.1	3
4	03.0	02.6	03.0	02.7	03.0	02.7	03.0	02.7	02.9	02.8	02.8	02.8	4
5	03.8	03.3	03.7	03.3	03.7	03.4	03.7	03.4	03.6	03.5	03.5	03.5	5
6	04.5	03.9	04.5	04.0	04.4	04.0	04.4	04.1	04.3	04.2	04.2	04.2	6
7	05.3	04.6	05.2	04.7	05.2	04.7	05.1	04.8	05.0	04.9	04.9	04.9	7
8	06.0	05.2	05.9	05.4	05.9	05.4	05.9	05.5	05.8	05.6	05.7	05.7	8
9	06.8	05.9	06.7	06.0	06.7	06.0	06.6	06.1	06.5	06.3	06.4	06.4	9
10	07.5	06.6	07.4	06.7	07.4	06.7	07.3	06.8	07.2	06.9	07.1	07.1	10
11	08.3	07.2	08.2	07.4	08.2	07.4	08.0	07.5	07.9	07.6	07.8	07.8	11
12	09.1	07.9	08.9	08.0	08.9	08.1	08.8	08.2	08.6	08.3	08.5	08.5	12
13	09.8	08.5	09.7	08.7	09.6	08.7	09.5	08.9	09.3	09.0	09.2	09.2	13
14	10.6	09.2	10.4	09.4	10.4	09.4	10.2	09.5	10.1	09.7	09.9	09.9	14
15	11.3	09.8	11.1	10.0	11.1	10.1	11.0	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.6	15
16	12.1	10.5	11.9	10.7	11.9	10.7	11.7	10.9	11.5	11.1	11.3	11.3	16
17	12.8	11.2	12.6	11.4	12.6	11.4	12.4	11.6	12.2	11.8	12.0	12.0	17
18	13.6	11.8	13.4	12.0	13.3	12.1	13.2	12.3	12.9	12.5	12.7	12.7	18
19	14.3	12.5	14.1	12.7	14.1	12.8	13.9	13.0	13.7	13.2	13.4	13.4	19
20	15.1	13.1	14.9	13.4	14.8	13.4	14.6	13.6	14.4	13.9	14.1	14.1	20
21	15.8	13.8	15.6	14.0	15.6	14.1	15.4	14.3	15.1	14.6	14.8	14.8	21
22	16.6	14.4	16.3	14.7	16.3	14.8	16.1	15.0	15.8	15.3	15.6	15.6	22
23	17.4	15.1	17.1	15.4	17.0	15.4	16.8	15.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	16.3	23
24	18.1	15.7	17.8	16.1	17.8	16.1	17.6	16.4	17.3	16.7	17.0	17.0	24
25	18.9	16.4	18.6	16.7	18.5	16.8	18.3	17.1	18.0	17.4	17.7	17.7	25
26	19.6	17.1	19.3	17.4	19.3	17.5	19.0	17.7	18.7	18.1	18.4	18.4	26
27	20.4	17.7	20.1	18.1	20.0	18.1	19.7	18.4	19.4	18.8	19.1	19.1	27
28	21.1	18.4	20.8	18.7	20.7	18.8	20.5	19.1	20.1	19.5	19.8	19.8	28
29	21.9	19.0	21.5	19.4	21.5	19.5	21.2	19.8	20.9	20.1	20.5	20.5	29
30	22.6	19.7	22.3	20.1	22.2	20.1	21.9	20.5	21.6	20.8	21.2	21.2	30
31	23.4	20.3	23.0	20.7	23.0	20.8	22.7	21.1	22.3	21.5	21.9	21.9	31
32	24.1	21.0	23.8	21.4	23.7	21.5	23.4	21.8	23.0	22.2	22.6	22.6	32
33	24.9	21.7	24.5	22.1	24.5	22.2	24.1	22.5	23.7	22.9	23.3	23.3	33
34	25.7	22.3	25.3	22.7	25.2	22.8	24.9	23.2	24.5	23.6	24.0	24.0	34
35	26.4	23.0	26.0	23.4	25.9	23.5	25.6	23.9	25.2	24.3	24.7	24.7	35
36	27.2	23.6	26.8	24.1	26.7	24.2	26.3	24.6	25.9	25.0	25.5	25.5	36
37	27.9	24.3	27.5	24.8	27.4	24.8	27.0	25.2	26.6	25.7	26.2	26.2	37
38	28.7	24.9	28.2	25.4	28.2	25.5	27.8	25.9	27.3	26.4	26.9	26.9	38
39	29.4	25.6	29.0	26.1	28.9	26.2	28.5	26.6	28.1	27.1	27.6	27.6	39
40	30.2	26.2	29.7	26.8	29.6	26.9	29.3	27.3	28.8	27.8	28.3	28.3	40
41	30.9	26.9	30.5	27.4	30.4	27.5	30.0	28.0	29.5	28.5	29.0	29.0	41
42	31.7	27.6	31.2	28.1	31.1	28.2	30.7	28.6	30.2	29.2	29.7	29.7	42
43	32.5	28.2	32.0	28.8	31.8	28.9	31.4	29.3	30.9	29.9	30.4	30.4	43
44	33.2	28.9	32.7	29.4	32.6	29.5	32.2	30.0	31.6	30.6	31.1	31.1	44
45	34.0	29.5	33.4	30.1	33.3	30.2	32.9	30.7	32.4	31.3	31.8	31.8	45
46	34.7	30.2	34.2	30.8	34.1	30.9	33.6	31.4	33.1	32.0	32.5	32.5	46
47	35.5	30.8	34.9	31.4	34.8	31.6	34.4	32.1	33.8	32.6	33.2	33.2	47
48	36.2	31.5	35.7	32.1	35.6	32.2	35.1	32.7	34.5	33.3	33.9	33.9	48
49	37.0	32.1	36.4	32.8	36.3	32.9	35.8	33.4	35.2	34.0	34.6	34.6	49
50	37.7	32.8	37.2	33.5	37.0	33.6	36.6	34.1	36.0	34.7	35.4	35.4	50
	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep
	49 Deg.	48 Deg.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Point	47 Deg.	46 Deg.	4 Points							Dep

Dist.	41 Deg.		42 Deg.		3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Point		43 Deg.		44 Deg.		4 Points		Dist.
	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	
51	38.5	33.5	37.9	34.1	37.8	34.3	37.3	34.8	36.7	35.4	36.1	36.1	51
52	39.2	34.1	38.6	34.8	38.5	34.9	38.0	35.5	37.4	36.1	36.8	36.8	52
53	40.0	34.8	39.4	35.5	39.3	35.6	38.8	36.1	38.1	36.8	37.5	37.5	53
54	40.8	35.4	40.1	36.1	40.0	36.3	39.5	36.8	38.8	37.5	38.2	38.2	54
55	41.5	36.1	40.9	36.8	40.8	36.9	40.2	37.5	39.6	38.2	38.9	38.9	55
56	42.3	36.7	41.6	37.5	41.5	37.6	41.0	38.2	40.3	38.9	39.6	39.6	56
57	43.0	37.4	42.4	38.1	42.2	38.3	41.7	38.9	41.0	39.6	40.3	40.3	57
58	43.8	38.1	43.1	38.8	43.0	39.0	42.4	39.6	41.7	40.3	41.0	41.0	58
59	44.5	38.7	43.8	39.5	43.7	39.6	43.2	40.2	42.4	41.0	41.7	41.7	59
60	45.3	39.4	44.6	40.1	44.5	40.3	43.9	40.9	43.2	41.7	42.4	42.4	60
61	46.0	40.0	45.3	40.8	45.2	41.0	44.6	41.6	43.9	42.4	43.1	43.1	61
62	46.8	40.7	46.1	41.5	45.9	41.6	45.3	42.3	44.6	43.1	43.8	43.8	62
63	47.5	41.3	46.8	42.2	46.7	42.3	46.1	43.0	45.3	43.8	44.5	44.5	63
64	48.3	42.0	47.6	42.8	47.4	43.0	46.8	43.6	46.0	44.5	45.3	45.3	64
65	49.1	42.6	48.3	43.5	48.2	43.7	47.5	44.3	46.8	45.2	46.0	46.0	65
66	49.8	43.3	49.0	44.2	48.9	44.3	48.3	45.0	47.5	45.8	46.7	46.7	66
67	50.6	44.0	49.8	44.8	49.6	45.0	49.0	45.7	48.2	46.5	47.4	47.4	67
68	51.3	44.6	50.5	45.5	50.4	45.7	49.7	46.4	48.9	47.2	48.1	48.1	68
69	52.1	45.3	51.3	46.2	51.1	46.3	50.5	47.1	49.6	47.9	48.8	48.8	69
70	52.8	45.9	52.0	46.8	51.9	47.0	51.2	47.7	50.4	48.6	49.5	49.5	70
71	53.6	46.6	52.8	47.5	52.6	47.7	51.9	48.4	51.1	49.3	50.2	50.2	71
72	54.3	47.2	53.5	48.2	53.4	48.4	52.7	49.1	51.8	50.0	50.9	50.9	72
73	55.1	47.9	54.2	48.8	54.1	49.0	53.4	49.8	52.5	50.7	51.6	51.6	73
74	55.8	48.6	55.0	49.5	54.8	49.7	54.1	50.5	53.2	51.4	52.3	52.3	74
75	56.6	49.2	55.7	50.2	55.6	50.4	54.9	51.1	53.9	52.1	53.0	53.0	75
76	57.4	49.9	56.5	50.9	56.3	51.0	55.6	51.8	54.7	52.8	53.7	53.7	76
77	58.1	50.5	57.2	51.5	57.1	51.7	56.3	52.5	55.4	53.5	54.4	54.4	77
78	58.9	51.2	58.0	52.2	57.8	52.4	57.0	53.2	56.1	54.2	55.2	55.2	78
79	59.6	51.8	58.7	52.9	58.5	53.1	57.8	53.9	56.8	54.9	55.9	55.9	79
80	60.4	52.5	59.4	53.5	59.3	53.7	58.5	54.6	57.5	55.6	56.6	56.6	80
81	61.1	53.1	60.2	54.2	60.0	54.4	59.2	55.2	58.3	56.3	57.3	57.3	81
82	61.9	53.8	60.9	54.9	60.8	55.1	60.0	55.9	59.0	57.0	58.0	58.0	82
83	62.6	54.5	61.7	55.5	61.5	55.7	60.7	56.6	59.7	57.7	58.7	58.7	83
84	63.4	55.1	62.4	56.2	62.2	56.4	61.4	57.3	60.4	58.4	59.4	59.4	84
85	64.1	55.8	63.2	56.9	63.0	57.1	62.2	58.0	61.1	59.0	60.1	60.1	85
86	64.9	56.4	63.9	57.5	63.7	57.8	62.9	58.7	61.9	59.7	60.8	60.8	86
87	65.7	57.1	64.6	58.2	64.5	58.4	63.6	59.3	62.6	60.4	61.5	61.5	87
88	66.4	57.7	65.4	58.9	65.2	59.1	64.4	60.0	63.3	61.1	62.2	62.2	88
89	67.2	58.4	66.1	59.6	65.9	59.8	65.1	60.7	64.0	61.8	62.9	62.9	89
90	67.9	59.0	66.9	60.2	66.7	60.4	65.8	61.4	64.7	62.5	63.6	63.6	90
91	68.7	59.7	67.6	60.9	67.4	61.1	66.6	62.1	65.5	63.2	64.3	64.3	91
92	69.4	60.4	68.4	61.6	68.2	61.8	67.3	62.7	66.2	63.9	65.1	65.1	92
93	70.2	61.0	69.1	62.2	68.9	62.5	68.0	63.4	66.9	64.6	65.8	65.8	93
94	70.9	61.7	69.9	62.9	69.7	63.1	68.8	64.1	67.6	65.3	66.5	66.5	94
95	71.7	62.3	70.6	63.6	70.4	63.8	69.5	64.8	68.3	66.0	67.2	67.2	95
96	72.5	63.0	71.3	64.2	71.1	64.5	70.2	65.5	69.1	66.7	67.9	67.9	96
97	73.2	63.6	72.1	64.9	71.9	65.1	70.9	66.2	69.8	67.4	68.6	68.6	97
98	74.0	64.3	72.8	65.6	72.6	65.8	71.7	66.8	70.5	68.1	69.3	69.3	98
99	74.7	65.0	73.6	66.2	73.4	66.5	72.4	67.5	71.2	68.8	70.0	70.0	99
100	75.5	65.6	74.3	66.9	74.1	67.2	73.1	68.2	71.9	69.5	70.7	70.7	100
D	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	Dep	Lat	D
D	49 Deg.	48 Deg.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point	47 Deg.	46 Deg.	4 Points	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

The Use and Explanation of the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure.

THIS is a Table larger and better contriv'd than any of this Nature yet extant, it gives the Difference of Latitude and Departure in Minutes and Tenth, to any Distance not exceeding 100 Miles, and to every Degree and Quarter Point of the Compass; and may be used to a greater Distance being taken out at twice or thrice, according to the Quantity of the Distance, as shall be shewn in the Use.

The Course stands at the Head and Foot of the Table, to every Degree and Quarter Point of the Compass; at the Head it begins at 1 deg. so 2 deg. $\frac{1}{4}$ Points, &c. increasing to 45 deg. or 4 Points. At the Foot it begins at 45 deg. or 4 Points, so 46 deg. 47 deg. $4\frac{1}{4}$ Points, &c. increasing backwards to 90 deg. or 8 Points. The Distance stands in the two outmost Columns under the Title *Dist.* which on the Left-hand Page begins at 1 and runs to 50; on the Right-hand Page it begins at 51, and runs to 100, the Difference of Latitude and Departure stands under the Course at the Head, and over it at the Foot of the Table.

The Use of the TABLE.

This Table is very useful in Navigation, especially in working a *Traverse*.

Example 1. The Course and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure by the Table.

Suppose a Ship sails NNE. 3 quarters E. 95 Miles, the Difference of Latitude and Departure are required.

On the Right-hand Page (because the Distance is above 50) and at the Top (because it is less than 4 Points) look for $2\frac{3}{4}$ Points, which is the Course; under which, and against 95 the Distance, and under the Title *Lat.* stands 81.5, which is 81 min. $\frac{5}{8}$ the Difference of Latitude, and under the Title *Dep.* stands 48.8, which is 48 min. $\frac{5}{8}$ the Departure required?

Example 2. Suppose a Ship sails South 56 deg. Westerly 48 Miles, the Difference of Latitude and Departure required?

On the Left-hand Page (because the Distance is less than 50) and at the Bottom (because it is more than 45d.) look for 56d. the Course; over which, and against 48 the Distance, over the Title *Lat.* stands 26.8, that is 26 min. $\frac{8}{8}$ the Difference of Latitude; and over the Title *Dep.* stands 39.8, that is 39 min. $\frac{8}{8}$ the Departure required?

Example 3. Suppose a Ship sails North West by North 160 Miles, the Difference of Latitude and Departure are required by the Table?

On the Right-hand Page at the Top, look for 3 Points the Course. Now because the Table goes to but 100, take for 100 first; therefore under 3 Points, and against 100, under the Title *Lat.* stands 83.1, that is 83 min. $\frac{1}{8}$ the Difference of Latitude; and under the Title *Dep.* stands 55.6 that

that is 55 min. 6 tenths the Departure; then for 60 under 3 Points, against 60 under the Title *Lat.* stands 49.9, that is 49 min. 9 tenths the Difference of Latitude, and under the Title *Dep.* stands 33.3 that is 33 min. 3 tenths the Departure, then add the Difference of Latitude and Departure for 60, to the Difference of Latitude and Departure for 100, the Sum is 133 min. the Difference of Latitude, and 88.9 tenths, the Departure required.

This Table is also useful in the Resolution of the rest of the Problems of *Plane Sailing*, which for Brevity-sake are committed here, being taught at large in the last Edition of *Practical Navigation*; but the general Use of it is in the exact Working of a Traverse.

Example 1. Suppose a Ship bound to a certain Port, sails S. E. by S. 49 min. then ESE. half E. 52 min. then E. by N. half E. 62 min. then SSW. half W. 57 min. then S. half E. 39 min. to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure the Ship hath made.

Set down the several Courses and Distances, first allowing for Lee-way, if any; then proceed to look out the Difference of Latitude and Departure for each Course and Distance (by the Directions before given) in the Table, placing them in their proper Columns, (*viz.*) If the Course be Northerly, the Difference of Latitude must be put in the North Column; if Southerly in the South Column; if the Departure be Easterly it must be put in the East Column; if Westerly in the West Column, as was before directed: Then having framed the Table, add up the Columns of Difference of Latitude and Departure, and subtract the lesser Difference of Latitude and Departure from the greater, the Remainder is the general Difference of Latitude and Departure.

The TABLE.

Courses.	Differences	Diff. of Lat.		Departure	
		North	South	East	West
S. E. by S.	49		40.7	27.2	
ESE. half E.	52		15.1	49.7	
E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	62	06.1		61.7	
S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	57		50.3		26.9
S. half E.	39		38.8	03.8	
		06.1	144.9	142.4	26.9
			06.1	26.9	
			138.8	115.5	

The general Diff. of Lat. is 138.8 tenths S. the Dep. 115.5 tenths E. then to find the Course and Distance, find the Lat. and Dep. in their proper Columns, but the Tables not extending so far, I take half of each, *viz.* half the Diff. of Lat. 69.4. and half the Dep. 57.7, the nearest to which, in the Columns of Lat. and Dep. in the Traverse Table is 69.6 and 57.1, over which at the Top I find $3\frac{1}{2}$ Point for the Course South Easterly, or South East half South, and in the Co-

lumn of Dist. 90, which doubled (because I took half the two Numbers) is 180 the Distance required.

Example

Example 2. The Course given in Degrees, which often happens, by reason of Allowance for the Variation of the Compass, and in the like Cases.

Suppose a Ship bound to a certain Port, sails 65 Miles North, 34 deg. Westerly. Then 56 Miles North, 67 deg. Westerly. Then 48 Miles South 78 deg. Westerly. Then 54 Miles North, 23 deg. Easterly. Then 36 Miles North, 6 deg. Easterly, the Difference of Latitude and Departure are required?

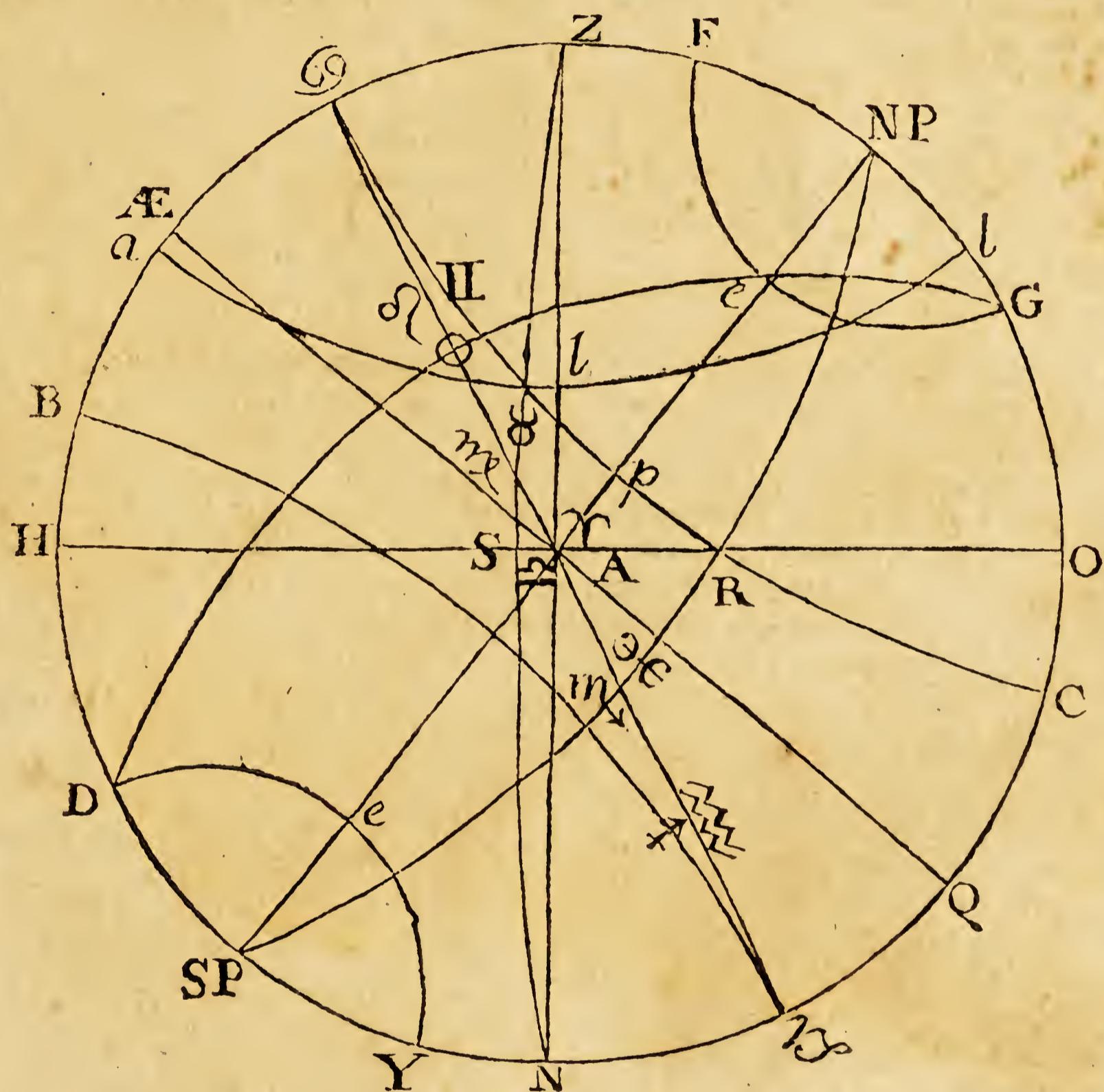
Courses.	Distances	Diff. of Latitude		Departure	
		North.	South	East	West
NW	34° 65	53.9			36.3
NW	67° 56	21.9			51.5
SW	78° 48		10.0		47.0
NE	23° 54	49.7		21.1	
NE	6° 36	35.8		03.8	
		161.3	10.0	24.9	134.8
					24.9
		151.3			109.9

The general Difference of Latitude is 151.3 North, the Departure 109.9 West. The Course and Distance is found as in the last Example.

But if you would keep a Reckoning both in Latitude and Longitude, you may also find the Difference of Longitude by the *Traverse Table*, (according to the *Middle Latitude Sailing*) thus, find the Complement of Middle Latitude in the Degrees, at the Top or Bottom of the Table, and under or above that in the Column of Departure, find your Departure, and right against that in the Column of Distance, you have the Difference of Longitude; if your Departure is too large for the Table, take one half or one third thereof, and proceed as before.

Example. Suppose in the last Instance of a *Traverse*, the Ship hath sailed from Latitude 50 deg. 00 min. North, then because the Difference of Latitude is 151 min. or 2 deg. 31 min. the Latitude come to is 52 deg. 31 min. and consequently the Middle Latitude is 51 deg. 16 min. it's Complement 38 deg. 44 min. which being nearest 39 deg. I look for 39 at the Head of the Table, and under it in the Column of Dep. I look for the Departure 110, but the Table not proceeding so far, I take its half, viz. 55, the nearest to which in the Table, is, 54.7 (being less) against which, in the Column of Distance is 87, which doubled (because I took half the Departure) the Sum 174 min. or 2d. 54 min. is the Difference of

Longitude required, which is sufficiently exact for common Practice, only I would advise all Persons for avoiding as much as possible any Error, that every Time the Reckoning is corrected by an Observation, the Longitude be also corrected according to *Mercator's Sailing*, as you are taught in the last Edition of *Practical Navigation*.



Some necessary Astronomic Definitions.

THE Poles of the Equinoctial (commonly called the Poles of the World) are two fixed Points in the Heavens, opposite one to the other; the one visible to us, called the North Pole, marked with the Letters N. P; the other not visible to us, called the South Pole, marked with S. P.

The Axis of the World is a Line imagined to pass from Pole to Pole, about which is performed the diurnal Revolution, as the Line, NP, A, SP.

The *Equinoctial* is a great Circle 90° distant from the Poles of the World, and divides the Globe into the North and South Hemispheres; it is noted by the Letters Æ A Q .

The *Ecliptic* is a great Circle intersecting the Equinoctial in two opposite Points, the beginning of *Aries*, and the beginning of *Libra*, and makes an Angle therewith of 23° 29' min. It is divided into 12 equal Parts, called Signs, each containing 30° which are as follow.

<i>Aries</i>	v	called Northern Signs.	<i>Libra</i>	w	called Southern Signs.
<i>Taurus</i>	o		<i>Scorpio</i>	m	
<i>Gemini</i>	II		<i>Sagittarius</i>	x	
<i>Cancer</i>	S		<i>Capricornus</i>	vs	
<i>Leo</i>	Q		<i>Aquarius</i>	wz	
<i>Virgo</i>	y		<i>Pisces</i>	xz	

The *Ecliptic* is noted by the Characters of the 12 Signs as above.

The Poles of the *Ecliptic* are two Points 23d. 29m. from the Poles of the Equinoctial, represented by G and D.

The *Zodiac* is a Zone, having about 8° in Breadth on either Side of the Ecliptic, and limits the Latitude of the Planets in their Revolutions.

The *Meridians* are great Circles intersecting each other in the Poles of the World, and cutting the Equinoctial at Right-angles, as N P, R, S P.

The *Tropics* are two small Circles 23d. 29m. distant from the Equinoctial, being parallel thereto, and limit the Sun's greatest Declination; the North Tropic being marked with S C , called the Tropic of *Cancer*, the South Tropic is called the Tropic of *Capricorn*, and marked with B vs .

The *Polar Circles* are two small Circles 23d. 29m. from each Pole of the World, being parallel to the Equinoctial, as F e G and D e Y.

The *Zenith* is an imaginary Point in the Heavens directly over our Heads, viz. 90° distant from the Horizon, as Z.

The *Nadir* is the Point diametrically opposite to the Zenith, as N.

The *Azimuths* are great Circles intersecting each other in the Zenith and Nadir, and cutting the Horizon at Right-angles, as Z S N.

The *Horizon* is a great Circle 90° distant from the Zenith and Nadir, and divides the World into the visible and invisible Hemispheres, as H A O.

The *Meridian* of a Place, is that Meridian that passeth by the Zenith and the Nadir, of the said Place, and is represented by the Circle Z N P O Q N S P H Æ Z .

Parallels of Altitude or *Almicanters*, are small Circles parallel to the Horizon; imagined to pass through any Degree of Altitude, between the Horizon and the Zenith, as alt.

Parallels of Declination or *Latitude*, are small Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, and are called Parallels of Declination, with respect to the Heavens, and Parallels of Latitude respecting the Earth, as S p R C .

Circles

Circles of the Longitude in the Heavens, are great Circles intersecting each other in the Poles of the Ecliptic, and cutting the Ecliptic at right Angles, as G, O, D.

Parallels of Latitude in the Heavens, are small Circles parallel to the Ecliptic.

The *Latitude* of a Star is an Arch of a Circle of Longitude contained between the Center of the Star and the Ecliptic, and is accounted either Northerly or Southerly.

The *Longitude* of a Star is an Arch of the Ecliptic, intercepted between a Circle of Longitude passing by the Star, and the beginning of *Aries*, and is accounted according to the Order of the Signs.

The *Declination* of the Sun or Star is an Arch of the Meridian contained between the Center of the Sun or Star, and the Equinoctial, and is accounted either Northerly or Southerly.

The *Right Ascension* is that Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial that comes to the Meridian with the Center of the Sun or Star.

Oblique Ascension is the Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial that riseth with the Center of the Sun or Star, in an Oblique Sphere.

Oblique Descension is the Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial that sets with the Center of the Sun or Star, in an Oblique Sphere.

Ascensional Difference is an Arch of the Equinoctial, contained between the Right and Oblique Descension or Ascension, or it is the Difference of the Time between the Sun-rising or setting, and six o'Clock.

The *Amplitude* is an Arch of the Horizon, being the Distance of the Rising or Setting of the Sun or Star from the East or West, and is accounted either Northerly or Southerly.

The *Latitude* of a Place is the Height of the Pole above the Horizon, or the Distance between the Zenith and the Equinoctial.

Longitude on the Earth, is an Arch of the Equator contained between the Meridian of the Place, where the Longitude is assigned to begin, and the Meridian of any other Place, and is accounted either Easterly or Westerly.

Astronomic Problems useful in NAVIGATION.

PROBLEM I.

THE Sun's Place and greatest Declination given, to find it's present Declination.

Example.

Suppose the Sun's Place to be 20d. 30m. in *Gemini*, the greatest Declination is 23d. 29m. it is required to find the present Declination.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

As Radius	10.000000
Is to S. Sun's greatest Declination 23d. 29m.	9.600409
So is S. Sun's Longitude 8d. 30m. from <i>Aries</i>	9.994003
To S. Sun's present Declination 23d. 09m. North	19.594412

By Gunter.

The Extent from Radius S. 90d. to S. 23d. 29m. will reach from S. 80d. 30m. to the S. 23d. 9m. the Sun's Declin. N. because in a Northern Sign.

Note, The Sun's Longitude is reckoned from the next Equinoctial Point. Therefore if the Sun be in *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Capricornus, Aquarius or Pisces*, the Longitude is accounted from *Aries*; but if in *Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius*, it is accounted from *Libra*.

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, are called Northern Signs, *Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces*, are called Southern Signs. Consequently, if the Sun's Place be in any of the first six Signs, the Declination is North; but if in any of the latter six, the Declination is South.

P R O B. II.

The Sun's greatest Declin. and present Declin. given, to find his Place.

The Sun's greatest Declination is 23d. 29m. and present Declination is 18d. 30m. North increasing, the Sun's Place required?

By the Logarithms.

As the S. of the Sun's greatest Declination 23d. 29m. —————	9.600409
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To the Radius —————	10.000000
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So is the Sine of the present Declination 18d. 30m. North —————	9.501476
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To the Sine of the Sun's Longitude 52d. 46m. —————	9.901067
--	----------

That is one Sign (30d. making a Sign) and 22d. 46m. from *Aries*, because the Declination is North and increasing, that is 22d. 46m. of *Taurus*; but if the Declination had been North decreasing, it must have been accounted from *Libra*, and then it would have been 7d. 14m. in *Leo*.

By Gunter.

The Extent of the Compasses from the Sine 23d. 29m. the greatest Declination to Radius, S. 90d. will reach from S. 18d. 30m. the Sun's present Declination, to 52d. 46m. the Sun's Longitude as above.

P R O B. III.

The Sun's Place and greatest Declination given, to find the Right Ascension.

Example.

The Sun's Place 10d. 30m. in *Aquarius*, the Right Ascension is required.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

As Radius —————	10.000000
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To the Tangent of the Sun's Longitude from <i>Aries</i> 49d. 30m. —————	10.068501
---	-----------

So is the S. c. of the greatest Declination 23d. 29m. —————	9.962453
---	----------

To the Tangent of the Sun's Right Ascension 47d. 2m. —————	10.030954
--	-----------

By Gunter.

The Extent from Radius S. 90d. to S. c. of the greatest Declination 66d. 41m. will reach from Tangent Sun's Longitude from *Aries* 49d. 30m. to the Tangent of the Right Ascension 47d. 02m. required.

Note,

Note, This Proportion gives the Sun's Right Ascension from the next Equinoctial Point; but it ought to be accounted from *Aries* according to the Order and Succession of the Signs, and therefore in this Case 47d. 2m. subtracted from 360d. (because the Sun is in the 4th Quarter of the Ecliptic, or South decreasing) gives 312d. 58m. the Right Ascension from *Aries*.

P R O B. IV.

The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination given, to find the Sun's Amplitude.

Example.

The Latitude 51d. 32m. North, and the Sun's Declination 15d. 20m. North, what is the Amplitude?

The Operations by the Logarithms.

As S. c. of the Latitude 51d. 32m. ——————	9.793832
To Radius ——————	10.000000
So is the S. of the Declination 15d. 20m. North ——————	9.422318
To the S. of the Sun's Amplitude 25d. 9m. ——————	9.628486

By Gunter.

The Extent from the S. c. of the Latitude 38d. 28m. to the Sine of the Declination 15d. 20m. North, will reach from Radius S. 9od. to S. 25d. 9m. the Sun's Amplitude North, as above.

Note, If the Declination be North, the Amplitude is North, and if the Declination be South, the Amplitude is also South.

P R O B. V.

The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination given, to find the Ascensional Difference.

Example.

Suppose in the Latitude 51d. 32m. North, the Sun's Declination is 10d. 45m. North, and the Ascensional Difference required.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

As Tangent Complement Latitude 51d. 32m. ——————	9.900086
To Radius ——————	10.000000
So is the Tangent of the Sun's Declination 10d. 45m. ——————	9.278424
To the Sine of the Ascensional Difference 13d. 49m. ——————	9.378338

By Gunter.

The Extent from Tangent 38d. 28m. (the Complement of Latitude) to Tangent 10d. 45m. the Sun's Declination; will reach from Radius S. 9od. to S. 13d. 49m. the Sun's Ascensional Difference as above.

P R O B.

P R O B. VI.

To find the Oblique Ascension and Descension.

First, Find the Ascensional Difference by the Fifth Problem.

Secondly, The Right Ascension by the Third Problem.

When the Latitude and Sun's Declination are both North or both South, the Ascensional Difference subtracted from the Right Ascension, gives the Oblique Ascension, and added thereto, gives the Oblique Descension. But when one is North and the other South, the Ascensional Difference added to the Right Ascension, gives the Oblique Ascension, and subtracted gives the Oblique Descension.

Note, That if the Ascensional Difference exceed the Right Ascension, add to the Right Ascension 360 Degrees, then subtract the Ascensional Difference therefrom.

Or, if both being added together exceed 360 Degrees, the Excess is the Oblique Ascension or Descension.

Degrees.

P R O B. VII.

To find the Time of the Sun's Rising and Setting, and Length of the Day or Night.

Find the Ascensional Difference by the Fifth Problem, which convert into Hours and Minutes of Time, accounting for 15 Degrees of the Equinoctial one Hour, and for every Degree 4 Minutes of Time, and for every 15 Minutes of the Equinoctial 1 Minute of Time.

1. If the Latitude and Sun's Declination are both North or both South, the Ascensional Difference added to six Hours, gives the Time of Sun-setting; and subtracted is the Time of Sun-rising.

2. But if one be North and the other South, then the Ascensional Difference added, gives the Time of Sun-rising; and subtracted is the Time of setting.

The Time of Sun-setting doubled, gives the Length of the Day; the Time of Sun-rising doubled, is the Length of the Night.

Example.

In Latitude 51d. 32m. North, suppose the Sun's Declination 21d. 57m. North, the Ascensional Difference is 30d. 29m. which reduced in Time is

H. M. S.

2 01 56

6 00 00

Sun setteth — 8 01 56

Sun riseth — 3 58 04

H. M. S.

16 03 52

07 56 08

doubled is { length of the { Day.
Night.

P R O B.

P R O B. VIII.

The Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Altitude and Declination given, to find the Azimuth.

The R U L E.

Take the Complement of the Altitude, the Compl. of the Latitude, and the Compl. of the Declination, add them together, and take the half Sum; subtract the Compl. of the Declination from the half Sum, and take the Remainder; then set down the Compl. Arithmetical of the Sines of the Compl. Altitude, and Compl. Latitude, and thereto add the Sines of the half Sum and Remainder; half the Sum of these four Logarithms is the S. c. of half the Azimuth required.

Note, If the Declination be South in North Latitude, or North in South Latitude, instead of taking the Complement of the Declination to 90d. you must add 90 Degrees thereto, and then proceed as before.

Example I.

In the Latitude 51d. 32m. North, the Sun's Declination is 20d. 30m. North, his Altitude 47d. 30m. and his Azimuth from the North required.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

d. m.					
42 : 30	Compl. Altitude A. M.	—	—	S. Co. Ar.	— 0.170317
38 : 28	Compl. Latitude North	—	—	S. Co. Ar.	— 0.206168
69 : 30	Compl. Declination N. or Sun's Distance from the Pole.				

150 : 28 Sum

75 : 14	Half Sum	—	—	—	S. — 9.985414
5 : 44	Excess of the Half Sum above c. Decl.	S.	—	8.999559	
					Sum 19.361458

61d. : 21m.	—	S. c.	—	Half Sum 9.680729
61d. : 21m.	—			

doubled 122d. : 42m. the Sun's Azimuth from the North required.

The Operation by Gunter's Scale.

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius S. 90d. to S. 42d. 30m. the Complement of the Altitude, will reach from S. 38d. 28m. the Complement of the Latitude, to Sine 24d. 40m. then the Extent from Sine 24d. 40m. to Sine 75d. 14. the half Sum will reach from S. 5d. 44m. (the Excess of the half Sum, above the Complement Declination) to 122d. 42m. (upon the Line of versed Sines) which is the Azimuth required.

Example

Example 2. In the Latitude of 51d. 32m. North, the Sun's Declination is 18d. 15m. South, his Altitude 17d. 45m. and the Azimuth from the North required?

The Operation by the Logarithms.

d. m.

72 : 15 Compl. Altitude _____ S. Co. Ar. 0.021183

38 : 28 Compl. Latitude _____ S. Co. Ar. 0.206168

108 : 15 Declination 90 Degrees being added, because South.

218 : 58 Sum

109 : 29 Half Sum supp. to 18d. is 70d. 31m. S. — 9.974391

1 : 14 Remainder _____ — S. — 8.332920

d. m. Sum 18.534666

79 : 20 — S. c. — half Sum — 9.267333

79 : 20

Which doubled is 158 : 40 the Azimuth from the North required.

By Gunter.

The Extent from Radius S. 90d. to the S. 72d. 15m. the Comp. Altitude will reach from Sine 38d. 28m. the Complement Latitude, to S. 36d. 20m. then the Extent from Sine 36d. 20m. to 70d. 31m. the Supplement of 109d. 29m. (the half Sum) to 180d. will reach from the Remainder 1d. 14m. to 158d. 40m. (upon the Lines of versed Sines) the Sun's Azimuth as above.

In South Latitude the Operation is the same with the two preceding Examples, only the Azimuth is found from the South.

After the same Manner you may find the Azimuth of any Star.

P R O B. IX.

The Latitude of the Place, the Sun's Declination and Altitude being given, to find the Hour of the Day.

Example. In the Latitude of 51d. 32m. North, suppose the Sun's Declination 23d. 29m. North, the Altitude 36d. 30m. in the Afternoon, and the Hour from Noon required.

The Rule. Take the Complement of the Declination, the Complement of the Latitude, and the Complement of the Altitude, add them together, and take the half Sum, subtract the Complement of the Altitude from the half Sum, and take the Remainder, then set down the Complement

ment Arithmetical of the Sine Complement of the Declination, and Complement Latitude, and thereto add the Sines of the half Sum and Remainder; half the Sum of these four Logarithms, is the S.c. of the half Time required in Degrees and Minutes of the Equinoctial.

The Operation by Logarithms.

d. m.

66 : 31 Compl. Declination — — — — S. Co. Ar. 0.037547

38 : 28 Compl. Latitude — — — — S. Co. Ar. 0.206168

53 : 30 Compl. Altitude

158 : 29

79 : 14 Half Sum — — — — Sine — 9.992287

25 : 44 Remainder — — — — Sine — 9.637673

Sum 19:873675

d. m.

30 09 — — S. c. — — — Half Sum 9.936837

30 09

which doubled is 60 18, and reduced into Time, makes 4 hours 1 min. $\frac{4}{5}$ the Hour of the Day in the Afternoon.

But if it had been in the Forenoon, 4 hours 1 min. $\frac{4}{5}$ subtracted from 12 hours, leaves 7 hours 58 min. $\frac{4}{5}$ for the Time in the Morning.

If the Declination had been Southerly, then instead of taking the Complement of the Declination to 90 deg. there must be 90 deg. added thereto, as in the second Example of the Eighth Problem; do the same when the Declination is North in South Latitude.

By Gunter.

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius S. 90d. to S. 66d. 31m. the Complement of the Declination, will reach from S. 38d. 28m. the Complement Latitude, to S. 34d. 40m. then the Extent from S. 34d. 40m. to the S. of 79d. 14m. the half Sum, will reach from S. 25d. 44m. the Remainder, to 60d. 18m. (upon the Line of Versed Sines) the Hour of the Day as above.

PROBLEM X.

Having the Latitude of the Place, the Sun's Right Ascension, with the Right Ascension, Declination, and Altitude of a Star given, to find the Hour of the Night.

Q

Example.

Example.

In the Latitude 51 deg. 32 min. North, on the 18th of January, 1761. the Sun's Right Ascension was 20 hours 3 min. the Right Ascension of the Lion's-Tail was 11 hours 35 min. the Declination 16 deg. 6 min. North, the Altitude 30 deg. 30 min. to the Eastward of the Meridian, the Hour of the Night required.

The R U L E.

Take the Complement of the Star's Declination, the Complement of the Latitude of the Place, and the Complement of the Sun's Altitude; add them together, and take the half Sum, subtract the Complement of the Altitude from the half Sum, and reserve the Remainder; then set down the Complément Arithmetical of the Sines of the Complement of the Star's Declination and of the Latitude of the Place, and thereto add the Sines of half the Sum and Remainder: Half the Sum of these four Logarithms, is the S.c. of half the Distance from the Meridian.

The Operation by Logarithms.

d. m.				
73 : 54	Compl. Star's Declination	—	S. Co. Ar.	00.17377
38 : 28	Compl. Latitude	—	S. Co. Ar.	0.206168
59 : 30	Compl. Star's Altitude	—		
<hr/>				
171 : 52				
<hr/>				
85 : 56	Half Sum	—	Sine	9.998905
26 : 26	Remainder	—	Sine	9.648512
<hr/>				
			Sum	19.870962
<hr/>				
30d. 28m.	—	S. c.	—	Half Sum 9.935481
30d. 28m.	—			
<hr/>				

which doubled is 60d. 56m. and reduced into Time, gives four Hours three Minutes, forty-four Seconds, or three quarters of a Minute.

By the Directions given in the Use of the Table of the Sun's Right Ascension, and of the Right Ascension and Declination of the fixed Stars, find the Time of the Star's coming upon the Meridian, if the Star be to the Eastward of the Meridian subtract the Star's Distance from the Meridian in Time, from the Time of the Star's coming upon the Meridian;

But if the Star be to the Westward of the Meridian, add the Star's Distance from the Meridian, to the Time of the Star's coming to the Meridian; the Sum or Difference is the Hour of the Night. In this Example, the Sun's Right Ascension 20 Hours 03 Minutes subtracted from the Star's Right Ascension (with 24 Hours added thereto) 35 Hours 35 Minutes, leaves 15 Hours 32 Minutes, the Time of the Star's coming on the Meridian; from which subtracting 4 Hours, 3 Minutes, 44 Seconds, the Hour above found, leaves 11 Hours, 28 Minutes, 16 Seconds, the Hour of the Night.

Note farther, If the Star's Declination be South in North Latitude, or North in South Latitude; instead of taking the Complement Declination to 90 deg. there must be 90 deg. added thereto, as has been shewn in the Eighth preceeding Problem.

The Operation by Gunter's-Scale.

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius S. 90 deg. to the S. of 73 Degrees 54 Minutes, the Complement of the Star's Declination, will reach from S. 38 Degrees 28 Minutes the Complement of the Latitude, to the S. 36 Degrees 40 Minutes; then the Extent from the S. 36 Degrees 40 Minutes, to S. 85 Degrees 56 Minutes the half Sum, will reach from S. 26 Degrees 26 Minutes the Remainder, to 60 Degrees 56 Minutes (upon the Line of Versed Sines required;) with which proceed as has been directed to find the Hour of the Night.

Courses and Distances between some of the most eminent Places on the Coast of England, &c. As also the thwart Courses between the East Coast of England and Holland, the South Coast of England and France, and the West Coast of England and Ireland.

	Leag.
FROM Whitby to Tinmouth, NW. by N. — — — — —	14
From Buchaness to Cathness, North West — — — — —	27
From the North Foreland to Flushing, East — — — — —	24
From the North Foreland to the Texel, NE. by N. half E. — — — — —	50
From the Spurn to the Texel, East by South — — — — —	55
From Tinmouth to the Naze of Norway, NE. by E. — — — — —	118
From Tinmouth to Holy Land, East by South — — — — —	110
From Tinmouth to the Scaw, East North East — — — — —	110
From Yarmouth to the Texel, East by North — — — — —	34

	Leag.
From Newcastle to Maes Deep, ENE. — — — — —	83
From Aberdeen to Maes Deep, South East — — — — —	113
From the North Foreland to the Maes, ENE. — — — — —	30
From Newcastle to the Fly, ESE. — — — — —	90
From Scarborough to Holy Land, East Northerly — — — — —	97
From the Start to the Eddystone, West half South — — — — —	7
From the Lands-end to Scilly, WSW. three quarters West — — — — —	9
From the Caskets to Blakeness, East North East — — — — —	55
From Beachy to Blakeness, East a quarter North — — — — —	15
From Dover to Diep, South half West — — — — —	25
From the Lizard to Guernsey, East by South — — — — —	35
From the Start to Seven Isles, South half East — — — — —	25
From Scilly to Ushant, South East by South — — — — —	35
From the Lizard to Ushant, South — — — — —	29
From Hartland Point to the Island of Lundy, North — — — — —	3
From Luney to the Holms, East by North, Northerly — — — — —	18
From Black Rock to Tuscar, East North East — — — — —	3
From Cape Clear to Old Head, East by North — — — — —	13
From Gressholm to Waterford, West by North — — — — —	21
From the Land's-end of England to Tuscar, North by West — — — — —	40
From the Land's-end of England to Waterford, NNW. — — — — —	40
From Holy Head in the Island Anglesea, to the Bar of Dublin, W. by N. — — — — —	18
From Rochel to Black Rock, South by East — — — — —	80
From the Land's-end of England to Cape Clear, NW. by W. — — — — —	55
From the Land's-end of Englaud to Old Head, North West — — — — —	45

A TABLE of the Soundings coming into the Channel, respecting the Bearing and Distances of Scilly, Ushant, the Lizard, &c. with the Depth in Fathoms, and the various Sorts of Ground.

Bearings.	Distance	Lat. D. M.	Depth of W.	The various Sorts of Ground.
South	05 50	20 50	Branny sand, like ground wheat	
S S E.	05 50	12 45	White sand mixed with shells	
S S E.	06	50	Coarse ouse	
E S E.	06	53	Coarse sand and fine red shells	
E by S.	08 50	12 78	Ouse sand, Queens shells amongst it	
E by N.	07 49	15 72	Ouse like-mustard seed with broken shells	
E by N.	15 48	50 72	Pepper sand, black and yellow	Scilly

Scilly.

Ushant.

Bearings.	D.	Lat. D. M.	Depth	The various Sorts of Ground.
E by N.	4 49	50	72	Black, white and red stones with ouse
E N E.	57 49	15	60	Some black sand
E N E.	20 49	15	80	Rocky ground
E N E.	55		103	Fine white sand
NE by E.	22 49	10	85	Sand and ouse together
NE by E.	10 49	20	55	White and red sand mix'd with shells
NE by E.	50 49	50	100	White sand with ouse and nits
NE by E.	25 49	50	64	Branny sand with white and red shells
NE by E.	06 49	10	48	Black sand
NE by E.	13 49	43	65	Branny sand with some pieces of shells
North East	10 49	40	65	Branny sand, small stones, herring bones
NE by N.	10 49	20	57	Small red sand
N N E.	10 49	47	100	White sand then entring on the Bank
N by E.	18		68	Red sand with black and white scollop shells
North	12 49	15	65	Broken shells with white and red sand
North	10 49	47	65	White sand on the East part of the Bank
N N W.	33 48	52	77	Red sand and shells amongst it
NW by N.	07 49	40	54	More shells, the Lizard NE. dist. 18 leag.
North West	04 50	10	50	Branny sand with black and broken shells
North West	07 49	47	60	Stony ground
NW by N.	04 50	25	61	Red and black sand, with glistening shells
NW by W.	2 1/2		44	Shells and sand like Points of Needles
W by N.	13 50	25	63	Fine white sand with little ouse
West	21 50	08	66	Red and black sand with glistening shells
W by S.	32 49	50	75	Fine white sand and glistening shells
W by S.	3 1/2		40	Like broken wheat or coarse Bran.
North	06 48	36	63	Full of small Maes sand
N by E.	18 48	15	80	Round stones mixed with scollop shells
NE by N.	11		60	Small beaten shells and Hakes Teeth
North East	29 48	50	85	Great and small pieces of Cockle shells
North East	25 48	10	55	Grey and brown sand with white shells
NE by N.	07 48	30	68	White and grey Maes sand
E N E.	14 48	36	68	Small shells and herring-bones
E by N.	24 48	30	85	White and grey sand with small red stones
East	18 49	00	70	Branny sand with some shells
East	06 49	00	65	Red sand; shells, things like needles points
East	15 49	15	70	Fine white sand
East	33 49	15	87	Dazzling sand like Barley-straw
East	04 49	10	60	Full of Maes sand and broken shells

E by S.

Bearings.	Dist.	Lat.		Depth	The various Sorts of Ground.
		D.	M.		
Upwards.	E by S.	14	48	56	63 Shells like Periwinkles
	E S E.	15	48	15	70 Shells grey and red pieces of Cockle shells
	E S E.	12	49	20	68 Gross white sand with shells
	E S E.	8	49	5	64 White shells and fine small stones
	E S E.	6		61	Hakes teeth and shells like oatmeal husks
	S E by E.	20	49	15	72 Great stones like pease and beans
	S E by E.	9	49	15	65 Sand and some shells
	S E by E.	37	48	30	65 Jame's shells
	S E by E.	15	49	25	60 Small scollop shells, with some stones

Bearings.	Dist.	Depth	The various Sorts of Ground.
Lizard.	North East	6½	43 Marshy shells and some scollop shells
	NE by N.	10	52 Marshy shells and Hakes teeth
	NN E.	9	50 Marshy shells like Oatmeal husks
	N by E.	15	58 Marshy shells and Hakes teeth
	North	1	39 Stones as big as Beans four Leagues off
	North West	5	45 Grey sand like Oatmeal flour
	North West	3	46 Marshy shells like small stones
	W N W.	3½	47 Small shingly stones, and marshy shells
	W by N.	4	49 Fine marshy shells like white stones
	W by S.	3	41 Black gravelly Ground with small stones
	E E by E.	12	57 Scallops shells
	NE by E.	4	44 Great stones and rough Ground
	North East	6½	50 Like Husks of Oatmeal and small stones

Edition	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile	35	Dirty brown sand and Hakes teeth
	W. 2 Miles	34	Dirty brown sand
	S. 1 Mile	26	Fine sand, and within this 28 and 30 fathom

Sister.	N by E. N. ly	8½	40	{ Like the Dust of a Grindstone with Hakes teeth and shells
	NW by W.	4½	43	{
	NW by N.	3	38	Gravelly sand, small stones and shells
	N by WW. ly	12	38	{ Redish shells mashed as if beat in a mortar, white sand and scollop shells.
	NW by W.	14	43	{

Foreland

	Bearings.	Dist.	Depth	The various Sorts of Ground.
Foreland.	NE by E.	08	35	Small shingly stones as big as Pease
	North	08	40	Streamy Ground with small stones
	N by E.	5½	33	The same with some black sand
	NE by N.	11	41	Fine sand and scallop shells
	NN E.	08	40	Fine sand, scallop shells and small stones
	NE by E.	2½	27	Shingly Ground
Needles	W NW.	2½	20	Small stones
	NE by E.	02	17	Great shingly Ground
	NE half E.	2½	17	Small shingly Ground
Wight	North East	02	13	Rocky Ground
	N by W.	3½	20	All the Ground from St. Alban's to the East-end
	E by N.	04	21	of the Wight is chalky and brown Sand
Dunnoe	N by E.	03	18	
	W by S.	04	16	Rough Ground with some big stones
	West	04	21	A kind of sandy fishy Ground
	W NW.	08	33	{ Fishy Ground somewhat red, with stones as big
	N by W.	06	26	{ as Pease, and small Beans.

Directions to sail into some of the Principal Harbours on the Coast of England.

Directions to sail into Scilly.

SCILLY is divided into divers Islands; along the West-side lieth a great many Rocks. There are several Channels through which to go in, but the Southermost called St. Mary's Sound is the best, being a fair opening of the Channel, but near the Midst lie two sunken Rocks, which in foul Weather the Sea may be seen to break over: It is best to leave them on the Larboard-side going in, and on the Starboard-side coming out. Go so near the Starboard-shore, as that a Stone might almost be thrown on it. And when you are within the Point, luff up round, and come to an Anchor in Sight of the Houses; or when the Town is brought open to the Valley, leave two thirds of the Harbour on the Larboard-side.

*Directions for sailing into Mount's-Bay.**To anchor in Gover's Lake.*

There are two sunken Rocks, which lie right in the Way of going into the Lake, about a Mile without your Anchoring Place; these Rocks lie NNW. and SSE. about half a Mile in length, to shun which observe the following Directions.

If the Wind is in the Eastern Hank, give the Eastern Shore about a League Birth, and keep St. Paul's Church wholly in Sight above the Hill, 'till you bring a Church on the Eastern Shore a Sail's Breadth to the Northward of St. Michael's Mount, then bear away for the Lake Hill, keeping your Mark till you run St. Paul's Church down under the Hill, then let go your NE. Anchor, and carry the other to the SW. and you will be well moor'd, and in good fine Ground all Sand.

You may come in, keeping one half of the Church above the Hill, you'll go clear of them to the Eastward, and when it shuts down you are to the Westward of them, and when upon them, the Top of the Tower and a long Hedge is in one, about 6 or 7 Feet at low Water.

If the Wind is in the Southern or Western Hank, keep the Land on board, which is bold; you may go within a Quarter of a Mile of the Point: run till you shut Mousehole Island in, and St. Paul's Church down under the Land well, to come too with your SW. Anchor, then carry the other to the NE. you will be well moor'd in fine Ground as before-mentioned: Be sure to have the Church on the Eastern Shore a Sail's Breadth to the Northward of the Mount.

If your Ground Tackling is good your Anchors will never start, the Wind at SSE. or SE. heaves in a great Sea, and raises a great Ground Sea when it blows hard; the harder it blows you have a stronger Outset in your Favour; there is no Tide, you always ride Head to Wind, your Anchors will sooner start with the Wind to the N. or NW. because the Ground goes out with a little Descent.

To sail into Foy.

Foy may be very easily known, lying in between two high Lands; on the West-side going in, is an old Church and Castle, and on the East-side the Ruins of an old Church, as you may see by the making of it in Capt. Collin's Draught of *Foy*. The going in is a Cables Length over from Side to Side, and no Danger; when you are in you may Anchor before the Town, or run up above the Town. In the Time of the Dutch War, in the Year 1666, there was above sixty Sail of *Virginia* Ships put into this Harbour. This Place lieth NE. and SW. in and out, which makes it a better Out-let to the Westward than *Plymouth* or *Falmouth*. And whereas

it hath been reported to be a Bar Harbour, and that you cannot enter till half Tide, I do assure you that there is no less than three Fathom at Low-water at a Spring-Tide; here you may lie ashore to wash, tallow, or stop Leaks; the Spring-Tides rise and fall 16 or 17 Feet, and it is Highwater here at Full and Change a Quarter past Five. There is good Anchoring in the Road without the Harbour, from 5 to 10 Fathom Water, but without that Depth foul Ground.

To sail into Falmouth.

Upon the West Point of the Haven of *Falmouth*, standeth a Castle on the high Land called *Pendennis Castle*. In the Entry nearest the said West-side, lieth a Rock above Water, you may sail in on either Side of it, on the Inner-side of the East Point lie also some Rocks off the Shore; on the East-side is deepest Water, and most Room, therefore in going in, give the East-Point a large Birth; there will be 7 or 8 Fathom. Keep the said Shore till you come within St. *Maud's Castle*; which when it bears East, there will be 16 or 17 Fathom, but half the Harbour over towards the *Smithick* is but 4 or 5 Fathom; observe in going in to keep the *Manacles* open and shut on the Point of *Falmouth Castle*, and so it must be kept till you shut the Church over *Penny Comquick*, into the North East-end of the *Smithick*, and so bear over to St. *Maud's*, and ride with the Castle East, laying one Anchor in 18 Fathom, and the Westermost Anchor in four Fathom, as shall be most convenient.

To sail into Plymouth.

At the Eastermost Point of *Plymouth Sound* lieth a high round Rock called *Mewstone*; between it and *Ramhead* lieth the said Sound, North North East, being round and deep.

A little to the Northward of *Ramhead*, is a fair sandy Bay, where is good Anchoring close under the Land, in 9 or 10 Fathom: South a little Easterly from *Ramhead*, lies a Rock above Water called the *Eddystone*, (on which is erected a Light-house) the Point of *Plymouth* lies from it N. by E. distant about 4 Leagues.

In the Sound, by the Land of *Plymouth*, lieth an Island called St. *Nicholas*, or *Drake Island*, which is joined to the West-side with a Range of Rocks under Water, so that you may sail along to the Eastward of it.

To sail into Catwater.

To sail into *Catwater*, run in between the Island and the Point on the East-side of the Land of *Plymouth*, till *Catwater* open on the Starboard-side, then go in to the Eastward between the Point of *Plymouth*, and the

Point, on the Starboard-side, leaving most Part of the Channel on the Starboard-side, until you come within the Point, and anchor there right against the high steep Northern Land; there is at Low-water, with extraordinary high Tides 4 and 5 Fathom.

In sailing into *Catwater*, be sure to give a good Birth to the Southern Point of the Entry, for there lies off the said Point a Ledge of Rocks under Water, about two Cables Length off from the Land. Upon the Point of the Ledge lies a Buoy, where is about twelve Feet Water at half Flood, which Buoy must be left on the Starboard-side going in, and when *Catwater* is altogether open you may run in to the Eastward, leaving in the Entry of the Harbour two-thirds of the Channel on the Starboard-side, as aforesaid, because the South-shore is somewhat flat off, there lying a sandy Bank, which reaches to the Second Point of the South-shore of *Catwater*.

A little to the Eastward of *Drake Island* lies a Rock under Water, upon which at Low-water it is not deeper than two Fathom. To sail within the Land you may go to the Eastward or Westward of the Rock, as Occasion serves.

To sail into Dartmouth.

Dartmouth hath a narrow Entrance lying in between two high Lands: On each Side of the Haven standeth a little Castle; on the West-side is a Church on the high Land, called St. *Patrick's* Church. To sail in coming from the Westward run in along by the West Land, so far to the Eastward until the Key of the Village (on the East-side of the Heaven) be brought in the midst of the Entry of the Haven between the two Lands: It's convenient to have a Boat ready (if any Gust of Wind should come from the high Land) to tow in. Being come in, edge over to the West-side before the Brewhouse, and anchor there in 10 or 11 Fathom, or before the Village to the East-side at Pleasure. At the East-side lieth a sunken Rock, to avoid which steer in with St. *Patrick's* Church, and do not bring the Village which standeth on the West-side of the Harbour, without the said Church, but keep the outer House of the said Village in the East-side of the Chapel, always in Sight, without the Bulwarks on the North-side by St. *Patrick's* Church, then there is no Danger of the Rock, in the Range by the North Point. Between *Dartmouth* and the *Start*, nearest to *Dartmouth*, standeth a white square Steeple, called *Fackman*, which is a very good Mark to know *Dartmouth* by.

To sail into Torbay.

Bring the West Point of the *Berry S.* by E. or SSE. from you; and anchor there in 7 or 8 Fathom, where you shall be Landlock'd for a S. and SW.

SW. Wind. At the North East-end of the Bay is also a Tide Haven called the *Tormain*; before it is very good Anchor Ground in 4 or 5 Fathom, according as you desire to be nearer or further from the Shore.

*Directions for sailing in at the East-end of the Isle of Wight
to Portsmouth Harbour, and also to Hampton.*

If you come from the Eastward with a Northerly Wind, bound into the *Isle of Wight* or *Portsmouth*; after you come to the Westward of the Shoal called the *Owers*, hale in North West with St. *Hellen's Point*; but do not hale too much to the Northward, for there lies a Bank off of *Longstone Haven* to the Eastward of the *Horse*, that hath not above 13 Feet on it at Low-water; but keeping in 7 or 8 Fathom, carrieth you clear without it, and will bring you to the SE. End of the Sand called the *Horse*. St. *Hellen's Church* being SW. by W. from you, you may run in 5 Fathom, and when you have brought the Westermost great white Patch, or Chalk upon *Post-Down* (which is the high Land to the Northward of *Portsmouth*) a Ship's Length to the Westward of *South-Sea Castle* that stands upon the Beach, then you may luff up without Fear: Being then to the Westward of the *Horse*, and steering with that Mark, it will lead you in along the *Horse* unto the Beach, and so into the Harbour of *Portsmouth*, keeping along close by the Shore, until you come by the Town-wall's End, and there you must bear off a little for a Flat, that lieth off from the Shore, this is for an Easterly Wind. But if you intend for *Stokes-Bay*, when you have brought the Fire Beacon on *Brown-Down*, (which is to the WNW. of *Haslewood Point*) within a Ship's Length without the said Point, then you may bear to the Westward along the Outside of the *Spit*, which is the Shoal on the West-side of the Entrance of *Portsmouth Haven*.

If the Wind be Westerly or Southerly, and you are coming from the Westward, and design for St. *Hellen's Road* or *Stokes-Bay* (from *Dunnose* to St. *Hellen's Point*, the Course is NE. by N. and NNE.) but borrow no nearer to St. *Hellen's* than 6 or 7 Fathom, for the *Spit* lies off a great Way; but if it be clear Weather, that you may keep *Sand-Down Castle* open of the *Culver Cliff*, that Mark will lead you without the *Spit* of the Point; steer along in this Mark until you open St. *Hellen's Church* about two Ship's Length open of the *Red-Cliff* within St. *Hellen's Point* or *Port-Sea Castle* to the Eastward of *South-Sea Castle*, then are you clear of the Point, and may steer to St. *Hellen's Road* NW. and having brought the Point S. by W. or between that and the S. by E. you may anchor in 7 or 8 Fathom Water, on very good Ground.

132 *To sail into some of the Principal Harbours*

Note, That you have no good clear Ground all along the Island, until you have opened St. Hellen's Church, as aforesaid, and have brought the Point to bear from you SSW.

From St. Hellen's Point, to go between *No-Man's-Land* and the *Horse*, the direct Course in, is NW. by N. and NW. but you have no Shoaling upon the SW. side of *No-Man's-Land*, for you have 16 Fathom, and the next Cast but 3; but at the *Horse* you may stand into 10, 9 or 8 Fathom: If the strong Tide be spent, and smooth Water, you shall have a great washing of them by the Overfall of the Water; but especially on *No-Man's-Land*, if it be clear Weather, there are two very good Marks to lead you in, which are as follow; keep the two Windmills on the *Downs* on the Isle of *Wight*, that they may be seen clear all over the Trees between you and them, but no more above them than even clear; this Mark will lead you in, and so up all along the Island without some middle Ground that lieth SSW. off the Point *No-Man's-Land*.

Also from St. Hellen's Point (if it be clear Weather that you can see it) there is a direct Mark, viz. a Part of an Old Castle formerly called *Haslewood Castle*, standing on *Gilkicker Point* (which is kept white,) keep *Gosport Church* and that Castle in one, or this Castle in the Middle of the Wood about the Church, which sheweth with a Valley like a Saddle, and so you may run directly in without Fear. Or if the Wind be so that you are forc'd to turn in, then you may run the said Mark within two Sail's Breadth of each End of the Wood. In the Middle of the Channel is about 11 Fathom Water; and if you bring the said Mark right under the North-End of the Wood, you shall run in a middle Ground near the *Horse*, that hath not above 10 Feet on it at Low-water, and hard Sand.

Being in *Yarmouth Road*, and you would sail out of the *Needles*, steer away from *Hurst Castle*, which Place is very steep; being past the Castle, steer away for the *Needles*, which are sharp white Rocks; giving a Birth to some Rocks that lie off from the Island-side in the Fair-way, between the Castle and the *Needles*, you must keep close to the *Needles*. The Tide of Ebb setteth on the *Shingles*, which are hard Stones. The Flood setteth on the *Needles*.

To sail into the *Needles*, you will know the going in by the high white Land which is the West-end of the *Isle of Wight*; run boldly in with the Land, till you see the *Needles* Rocks, and then keep close to them, observing the Tides, as in the Directions coming out. *Note,* That there is a strong Indraught that sets in at the *Needles*, and into *Pool*; which Indraught hath haul'd many Ships into *Freshwater Bay*. Keep in 25 and 30 Fathom, and you need not fear the Indraught of the *Wight*.

To sail within the Wight in thick Weather.

To sail between the Main and the *Wight* in thick Weather, borrow in 6 Fathom off St. Hellen's, and steer NW. by N. and NNW. from St. Hellen's Point,

Point, till you have 12 Fathom, and then steer more Westerly, as you find the Depth; come no nearer *No-Man's-Land* than 9 or 10 Fathom; in that Depth you may keep along the *Wight Side*, if the Wind be Southerly; but if it be large keep in 14 or 15 Fathom, which is a good Birth from both Sides, and so steer W. by S. and WSW. as you find the Depth until you come to *Cows*. Note, That being about *Stoke's-bay*, there will be less Water; if you go nearer to *Cows*, there you may anchor in 12 or 14 Fathom, in the midst of the Channel, where is ousey Ground.

Directions for Dover-Road.

The best Ground in *Dover-Road* is with the *Whiteway*, to the NW. of *Dover-Castle*, or between that Hill that comes from St. James's Church, which is a flat Steeple at the North-end of *Dover Town*, for a thwart Mark, and so in what Depth you please, from 12 to 14 Fathom. Thwart of *Foulkstone* in 12 or 14 Fathom is very good Ground.

Directions to sail into the North-Foreland through the Gulls in the Night.

If your Ground Tackle should fail in the Night riding at the *North-Foreland*, as very often hath happened, and you cannot weather the *Foreland*, weather the *Northsand-head*; if you can see but the *North-Foreland Light*, when that Light-house bears NW. or NW. by N. then bear over into 8 or 9 Fathom, and being in that Depth (steering SSW.) you may be sure it will carry you directly through with the *Brake*, by keeping your Lead carefully, and borrowing no nearer the *Brake* than five Fathom, nor going without 9 Fathom, or 9 and a half, as you have the Tide under you; this Course will lead you through without Danger.

Directions for the North-end of the Goodwin, for such as sail from the North-Foreland to the Southward in the Night.

If you be at the *North-Foreland*, bound for the *Downs*, and the Tide fall out too early or too late; to turn into the *Downs* with the Wind at SW. or SSW. take the following Directions.

If it be in the Morning before Day, then be sure to weigh Anchor in convenient Time, to be at the *North-sand-head* at the turning of the Tide to the Southward. From the *Foreland* you may steer out with a Flood Tide, SE. by E. and SE. or keep the Light of the *North-Foreland* NW. by N. this Course will lead you out. But for the more Certainty, be sure keep the Lead well, and then you may borrow off and on with the foresaid Winds in 7 or 8 Fathom, and steering out with the foresaid Course, you shall find the Depth suddenly change to 15 or 20 Fathom:

then

then you may hale close up to the Southward, along the Back of the *Goodwin*, the Eastermost-side of which lies SSW. and NNE. 12 or 14 Fathom, and is not above a Saker-shot from the Sand. But if it be in the Day Time, and the Wind blows so hard that you cannot well tack to run through the *Gulls*, then the Marks to carry you out at the *North-sand-head*, is a flat Church upon the *Foreland*, called *St. Peter's*, a Ship's Length to the Northward of *Broad-stairs Pier-head*; or borrow upon the Sand by the Lead as aforesaid, and so taking the first of the Tide without the Sand, you may stand to the South Eastward, till the *South-Foreland* bears W. by S. then cast about, and you shall weather the *South-sand-head*, and be in the *Downs Road* as soon as any other Ship that parted with you at the *Foreland*.

Directions for sailing over the Spits, the Wallet, and by the Naze into Harwich.

Sailing down the *Swin or King's Channel*, and that you would sail into *Harwich* over the Buoy of the *Spits* into the *Wallet*, you must observe your Tides, for at the *Spits*, the Buoy lieth in 5, 6 and 7 Feet Water at Low-water, and the Passage often alters, sometimes more Water, sometimes less. The Buoy lieth on the West-end of the *Gunfleet-sand*, and the East-end of the *Buzey*, being from a flat Steeple, called *Great Holland Church*, South by East. Being over the *Spits*, you come into the *Wallet*, where is very good Anchoring in five, six, seven and eight Fathom Water; the Sands lying without, makes it a most excellent Road. There is a good and deep Channel to sail in at the *Wallet* between the *Gunfleet* and the *West Rock*, but 'tis seldom used. Being over the *Spits* in the *Wallet*, steer away for the *Naze*, which may be known by the Trees, and a House that standeth on it, keep about half a Mile, or a Mile off from the *Naze*, to avoid the Stone Bank, which hath but 5 Feet Water on it at Low-water; and lieth from the *Naze* Trees E. by N. About a Mile and an half from the *Naze Point*, there is about 8 or 9 Feet Water between it and the *Naze* at Low-water; Keep *Payn's Trees* that lie a little to the Southward of *Harwich*, open and shut with *Harwich-Cliff*, and this Mark will carry you on the Stone Bank, and the Trees on the *Cork-land*, just open of the *Naze-land*, will carry you on the Bank also. There is a good leading Mark to carry you between the *Naze* and the Stone Bank, which is *Harwich Steeple*, on *Harwich Beacon Cliff*, which will also carry you between the *Pyesand* and the Ridge, into the *Rowling-Grounds*, where the Ships anchor in 3 or 4 Fathom at Low-water. The Mark to anchor in the best of the *Rowling-Ground*, is to bring *Harwich Windmill* two Sails Breadth open of *Harwich-Cliff*: And to sail from the *Rowling-Ground* to the *Naze*, keep *Payn's Trees* open off *Harwich-Cliff*, till you bring the *Naze*

Naze to bear SW. then keep *Harwich Steeple*, on the Beacon Cliff, to run within the Stone Bank. There is a Channel to sail from the *Naze* between the Cork Sand and the Ridge, keeping the *Naze* Trees SW. sailing down NE. between the Cork and the Ridge, in 5, 6 and 7 Fath. Water. And when you have brought *Harwich Steeple* on the Brewhouse that lieth to the Northward of *Languard Fort*, then are you clear of the Cork Ledge; this Channel is much used by the Light Colliers going to the Northward.

Being in the *Rowling-Grounds*, and that you would sail into *Harwich Harbour*, keeping close by the *Andrews*, which is a Sand that lieth off from *Languard Fort*, and is steep too on the West-side: The Tide of Ebb runneth strong over the *Andrews*, the first half Ebb, of which you must have a Care. This Sand is dry at Low-water; keep close by the Beach of *Languard Fort*, to avoid the *Altar*, which is a small stony Shelf that lieth right West from *Languard Fort*, about a Cable and an half's Length from the Beach at the Fort, on which is but 5 or 6 Feet at Low-water. You may sail to the Westward of it, between it and *Harwich Cliff*, according as the Tide is up, and what Draught of Water your Ship draweth: But if you should want to go into *Harwich* at Low-water, and your Ship draweth above 15 Feet, you may stay for the Flood to have Water over the *Glutton*, which is a narrow Ridge that stretcheth off from the Beach thwart the Channel, a little within the Brewhouse, that is to the Northward of *Languard Fort*. Being past the *Glutton*, you must keep close to the Beach to avoid the *Gristle*, that lieth in the Middle between *Harwich* and the Beach of *Languard Fort*, on which is but three Feet at Low-water, there is a small Channel between the *Gristle* and the *Guard*, of nine Feet at Low-water, but when you have opened *Dover Court Church* off *Harwich Town*, then you are clear of the *Gristle* and the *Guard*, and may anchor before the Town of *Harwich* in five Fathom Water, or run into *Ipswich Water* and anchor; this is a very safe Harbour, and if a Ship should chance to blow a-shore she can take no Harm, the Shore being soft ousey. The Spring Tides rise 15 and 16 Feet, and the Neap-Tides 10 and 11 Feet.

Directions to sail into *Harwich* through the Sled-way.

Being at the Buoy of the *Spits*, and you are not minded to sail over the *Spits*, then keep down by the *Gunfleet-sand*, in 7 and 8 Fathom Water, till you come within two Miles of the Buoy of the *Gunfleet*, and then come no nearer than 9 Fathom Water, for there lieth off a *Spit* ESE. from the Sand about a Cable's Length; to the Eastward of this *Spit* is a small Swatch through the Sand, into which, and *Goldmore's Gat*, the Tide of Flood setteth strong into the *Wallet*; of which you must have a Care.

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136 To sail into some of the Principal Harbours, &c.

Care when you come near it, especially in little Winds or Calms, you may be hauled on the Gunfleet-sand; this Sand lieth NE. and SW. and drieth in several Places: The Buoy of the Gunfleet beareth from the Naze E. by E. Easterly; you may stand into 7 or 8 Fathom along the side of the W. Rock into the Sledway, keeping Balsey Church N. by W. and NNW. till you bring Harwich Steeple on the Brewhouse (that lieth to the Northward of Languard Fort) which will carry you clear of the Cork Ledge, on which is two Fathom and an half at Low-water, and then stand to the Westward, and keep Orford Church and Castle open of Balsey Church a Sail's Breadth, 'till you have the Lights together, keep them so till you are past the Andrews, and then follow the former Directions for sailing into Harwich; you may stand in upon the Platters into five Fathom, on which Sand is but two and three Feet at Low-water; the Ridge hath seven Feet at Low-water; a great Part of the Cork Sand drieth at Low-water; and lieth in Length NE. and SW. about two Miles and a half long, and a Mile broad: West Rocks lie in Length NE. and SW. about three Miles, and two Miles broad, and drieth in several Places, full of Banks and Swatches, the Ground rocky and stony in many Places; there is a small narrow Channel between the West Rocks and the Cork.

For the more particular Directions for sailing into these and other Harbours in *England, Scotland, Holland, Normandy, Bretagne. &c.* see the last Edition of the COASTING-PILOT, newly Corrected, and Reprinted for W. and J. MOUNT, T. PAGE and SON, on Tower-Hill, London, with many Additions.

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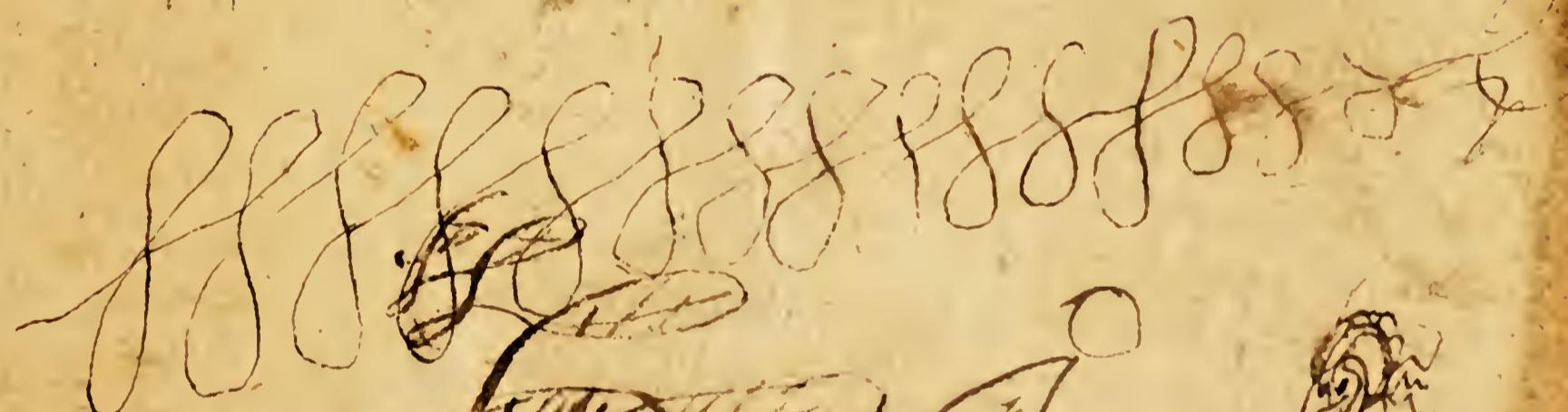
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